Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,051—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June,	INDIA	7911	CHINA	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	...	...
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8899	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6410	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7588	...	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	9900
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	8505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,528	Martin	9th June 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	3,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,528	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	8095	S. Cilunsck	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3391	A. de Pairis	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	25th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cabol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 595*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 866 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarera and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	E. Radonicich	5139	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA 1,695	Mon. 6th June	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
DWARKA 1,695	Thur. 9th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA 7,171	Fri. 10th June	6 a.m.	Direct †

*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Manivie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th June sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 6th June sailing as Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Buntch.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

3rd June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	7500	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO

MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p.a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dalny (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Sitter Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE. (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

BATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

YOUR CASKET OF JEWELS

Is not complete without a few well-chosen pieces of

CORAL JEWELLERY.

If you have never seen GOOD CORAL of fine waxen smoothness and an excellent polished surface, imparting brightness and lustre and possessing the most beautiful shade of pink, you have the opportunity now of inspecting a unique collection of precious selected specimens.

OUR

PEAR-SHAPED CORAL DROPS

Mounted as earrings with just a tiny diamond over each at a cost of

Rs. 85 per pair

(Or more if you desire extra important diamonds) would make worthy and acceptable gifts.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths by Appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only, the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL
Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD using Dunlop 'Juniors' beat Vardon & Taylor twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE K. & S. MOTOR CO. have REMOVED from their Branch Office at Waterloo Mansions, Fort, to their HEAD OFFICE and EXTENSIVE WORKS, at TARDEO, where all letters should be addressed in future.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway, up to 12 noon, on 15th July, 1910, for the SUPPLY of ONE SHIPLOAD (5,000 to 6,000 tons), of the best Bengal, Natal, or Cardiff Coal to be brought direct by Steamer and delivered not later than the 20th September, 1910, into wagons at Bhavnagar Bandar.

C. I. F. Quotations will also be considered.

The Coal must be freshly wrought and of the best quality clean and free from dust, shale stone, earth or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and a duly authorized statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal must be submitted with the tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the Undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper, B.G.J.P. Railway.

Dated Bhavnagar Para,
30th May, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, opposite the Church Gate station, up to 12 noon (standard time), on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1910, for

(1) The loading, unloading and stacking of Coal at the several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section and all Branches, for a period of 2½ years, from 1st July, 1910 to 31st October, 1912.

(2) Loading Coal on engine Tenders at the several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section and all Branches, for a period of 2½ years from 1st July, 1910, to 31st October 1912.

(3) The purchase of Coal ashes thrown out by the Locomotive Engines, on the whole of Broad Gauge section, including all branches, and at Sabarmati Oil Mill, for 16 months from 1st July, 1910, to 31st October, 1911.

II. Tenders must be submitted separately for each Locomotive Foreman's Section, though any one contractor may tender for as many Sections as he chooses.

III. Forms of Tenders can be had on applications to the Undersigned, the District Locomotive Superintendents, Parel and Bhamgarh, the Locomotive Foreman, Bulsar, Ahmedabad, Godhra and Ratlam and Drivers in Charge, Kanhabadi and Gangapur, on paymment of annas eight for each.

Forms of Tender may be seen at any of the above mentioned offices.

IV. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, highest, or any Tender.

V. Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 10 in cash, as earnest money, with each Tender, which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute the contract. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

VI. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or Order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash deposits.

VII. Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal" or "Tender for the purchase of Coal Ashes," or "Tender for Loading Coal on Engines."

W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works,
2nd June, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

Mrs. LILIAN ANGELINA NEWMAN, late of Poona Havenem, a widow.

FREDERICK READER, late Singal Interlocking Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Kalyan, European Inhabitant.

MAHADEV NARAYEN KHOT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor.

KASHIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ARCHIBALD P. ALLAN-MARRIS, late an Engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, European Inhabitant.

LOUIS ANTHONY HENRIQUES, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant.

JAMNADAS VALLABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

KASHIDAS NANDLAL, and his widow MANIBAI alias NAVIBAI, late of Bombay, Laud Bania, Hindu Inhabitants.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 27th day of May, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cheekwhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
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McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKER NARRONJEE DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and two chawls standing thereon, and enclosed by a compound wall situate lying and being at Falkland Road, near Grand Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2260 square yards or thereabouts, including the land measuring 1103 square yards, with the Theatre house built thereon, leased to Parsee Nowrojee Dhunjibhoy Golwalla, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 153, New No. 12657, Old Survey No. 16, and New Survey No. 5588, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 2324, 2325 and 2326, Street Nos. 3, 4 and 411 to 429, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nasserwanjee Merwanjee Pandav and others, Trustees of the Pandav Charity Funds and now known as the Royal Theatre, on or towards the South by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the East by the property of Jairam Lukhmidas now known as "Manock Building", and on or towards the West by the property of Goolbai, widow of Moneekjee Sorabjee Powwalla.—Dated this 30th day of May 1910.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nawara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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CINEMATOGRAPH
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NOVELTY THEATRE
AL FRESCO GROUNDS—EUROPEAN BAR.
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VOYAGE ROUND The Stars | Living
Comics which compel laughter. | Pictures
LUCIO | At the
MASTER MAGICIAN | 10 P.M. Session.
New Black Art and Lucio's Great Mystery.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and from 10 p. m.
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1 GOLD & 2 SILVER WATCHES.

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AND - - - - - -
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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BANKS.

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Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in
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PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.
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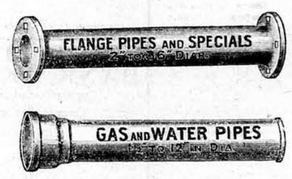

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Supers, No. 1	...	...	„	50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts ... „ 100	33
Supers, No. 2	...	...	„	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots ... „ 100	31
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SAVINGS BANK.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
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ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000
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Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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General Agents
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Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Aleppo	Bradley	Middlesbro, Ap 23
	Himalaya	Spicer	London, May 13
	Managon	Cockler	Calcutta, May 15

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, &c
	Dunolly	Davis	Dunkirk
	Linga	Cathbah	Karachi
	Queda	Cooper	Calcutta, &c
	Springburn	Crosthwaite	Calcutta
	Orissa	Keddie	Calcutta
	Schonfels	Rode	Hamburg, &c
	Seme	Barrand	Rangoon

The steamer Countess Warwick Raddish for Genoa etc., obtained her portclearance yesterdays.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
26	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
27	Langdale	London
29	Holywell	London
30	Lindula	Negapatam
31	Tara	Rangoon
31	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
31	Syrian	Rangoon
1	Thongwa	Straits June

MERCHANT OFFICER'S GALLANTRY REWARDED.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received from the Royal Humane Society, their Bronze Medal, together with a Testimonial on Vellum signed by King George V. as Prince of Wales—which have been awarded to their member, Mr. H. Jeffries Davis, for an act of gallantry performed by him last January. Mr. Davis was at that time, acting as Chief Officer on the SS "Syrian Prince Line, Newcastle on Tyne, and whilst the vessel was at Tripoli, discharging a very heavy boiler, one of the seamen, J. Lewis by name, was in the act of removing the sling from it, when the boiler "turned turtle" and he was precipitated into the water. Without a second's hesitation, and without even waiting to divest himself of his clothing Mr. Davis sprang into the water to the drowning man's assistance and succeeded in holding him up until further assistance was forthcoming. Much excitement prevailed amongst the passengers and crew of the "Syrian Prince" for owing to the close proximity of the boiler to the ship's side, there was imminent danger of both men being crushed to death. Sharks abound in the vicinity, and the seaman, who was a very heavy man, was unable to swim. Thanks to Mr. Davis' prompt action, he succeeded in recquing his man, though both were in a very exhausted state when brought on deck. The recognition of Mr. Davis' bravery has given great satisfaction and the Guild at the request of the Royal Humane Society are now arranging for the presentation to be made in as public a manner as possible.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton Guddum and Co; 1 bale wool M Balia; 8 bales wool C Balkissondas; 23 bales wool M Sookdandas; 26 bales wool D Koondeomul; 562 cwts maize, 2,000 cwts wheat and 3,200 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 7,500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 14 bales wool C Nanji; 76 bales wool D Naggi; 514 bales wool M Sookdedas; 44 bales wool H Khedsidas.

City of Benares s—4,825 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 215 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR MARCEILLES.

Northam s—4,009 cwts rapeseed and 6000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Djibouti s—600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—736 bales cotton and 1,340 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—450 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 418 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Benares s—350 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Glamorgan s—502 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros,

Cawdor Castle s—4,750 cwts cottonseed T Momraz

FOR LONDON.

Amatonga s—100 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Newburn s—105,800 cwts cottoneed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—218 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 285 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Trowbredge s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Calliope s—944 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 20 bales cotton, and 130 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

THE LIGHORN.

Calcutta s—10,000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kingsway s—200 bales cotton, V Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 1,001 cwts linseed 8,017 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 1,006 cwts rapeseed C Boggiano and Co; 104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed Killick-Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—98 1-2 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 cases gold stones K Sorabje and Co; 65 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 232 cwts gum, B Jethabhoy.

FOR YOKHAMA.

Delta s—20 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The area of squally weather, which usually precedes the advance of the Bombay monsoon now extends along the West Coast from Malabar to Gujarat, and a light rainfall has occurred at nearly all the Coast stations. The rainfall due to the Bay monsoon has with a few exceptions been confined to Lower Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, where it has been almost general. Another local disturbance in Kashmir has given precipitation in the extreme North. Tezpur and Gauhati had one inch; Cox's Bazar, two and half; Bogra, two; Karwar and Masulipatam one; Shillong, one and half.

Forecast: No material change.

Mail Steamer report:—The Mail Steamer from Aden reports, South-westerly winds for the first half of the journey, then calms, finally, South-eaterly winds with occasional rains qualls.

This shows that the monsoon had not extended to the centre of the Arabian Sea, and that although rainfall may occur on the Coast, it will not be persistently heavy for some days.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·85" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at that station and the eastern districts, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab and at Sirsa and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and is now normal except in the extreme western districts, where the day is slightly cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal; maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and normal in Rajputana; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Kathiawar and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in west Central India and contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen, but the maximum is still in defect in the extreme north-eastern districts: the minimum is slightly in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Bombay has had 0·12" Ratnagiri 0·27" Mormougao 0·31" and Karwar 1·13." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·14" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal; the minimum temperature is in slight excess except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general but comperatively light on the west coast and squally weather prevails in the east of the Arabian Sea; pressure is relatively low between Bombay and Veraval. Some precipitation is also reported from the extreme north and the north Madras coast and Mysore.

Nearly general rain is probable on the west coast of the Peninsula. Some showers are likely in Kathiawar.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—Mail steamer "Himalaya" which left Aden on the 29th experienced upto longitude 52° clams or light south-westerly winds; thence longitude 63° gentle moderate south-westerly wind and south-westerly swell with occasionally cloudy weather. There was calm at longitude 54° and 66° and light east-south-easterly wind at longitude 65°; from longitude 67° to arrival she had overcast skies and south-easterly wind, light to gentle rising to moderate to fresh in force with hard rain squalls near Bombay,

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (2nd)	83·6	71·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (2nd)	94·3	84·1	...	...
Multan	104·8	84·5	...	...
Rawalpindi	94·9	68·9	0·85	0·85
Lahore	100·9	80·2	...	0·25
Sirsa	102·3	83·5	...	0·66
Ambala	100·5	76·9	...	0·09
Delhi	105·7	88·2	—	—
Agra	104·5	84·5	...	0·13
Mainpuri	105·3	80·5	...	...
Jhansi	102·5	85·0	...	0·75
Cawnpore	104·5	83·5	...	...
Allahabad	105·1	83·5	...	...
Jacobabad	105·6	78·3	...	0·29
Karachi	88·0	80·5	...	...
Ajmer	102·9	84·7	...	...
Jaipur	107·2	82·1	...	...
Kotah	108·0	89·1	...	0·08
Bhuj	98·6	79·5	...	...
Dwarka	89·3	81·7	...	...
Veraval	85·1	78·3	0·17	0·17
Rajkot	103·6	81·0	...	...
Gunvnagar Para	100·6	84·6	...	...
Surat	98·1	84·1	...	...
Ahmedabad	105·1	84·2	...	...
Deesa	105·3	82·4	...	...
Neemuch	102·0	80·8	...	...
Indore	102·1	81·6	...	...
Jubbulpore	102·3	80·3	...	0·06
Saugor	98·1	80·0	...	1·73
Hoshangabad	105·6	85·4	...	...
Khandwa	106·2	86·1	...	...
Akola	105·2	86·1	...	...
Amraoti	108·3	85·8	...	...
Nagpur	105·1	84·3	...	...
Chanda	108·5	88·0	...	...
Raipur	104·7	84·6	...	...
Bombay	95·2	77·9	0·12	0·12
Ratnagiri	93·3	75·9	0·27	0·27
Mormugao	91·0	77·7	0·34	0·71
Karwar	88·3	76·5	1·13	2·32
Poona	102·9	83·1	...	...
Ahamednagar	97·4	77·0	...	...
Poona	98·0	72·8	0·14	0·14
Sholapur	97·3	76·9	...	0·07
Bijapur	95·2	72·7	0·05	0·10
Belgaum	92·3	69·6	...	...
Aurangabad	99·2	81·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·6	81·2	...	...
Hyderabad	88·3	71·8	0·22	1·05
Mangalore	88·8	75·6	0·74	2·50
Calicut	90·7	77·8	0·12	1·34
Cochin	90·0	81·0	...	0·16
Colombo	104·8	82·2	1·05	1·05
Masulipatam	99·0	77·3	...	0·13
Bellary	101·2	80·6	...	0·43
Cuddapah	100·0	84·0	...	...
Madras	89·8	68·8	0·33	0·65
Bangalore	93·4	72·3	...	...
Coimbatore	102·6	80·3	...	...
Trichinopoly	104·5	83·5	...	...
Negapatam				

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AVERY—May 14, at 19A Charles Street, Mayfair, the wife of Leonard Avery, of a daughter.
BLUNT—May 12, at 6 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt J H Blunt, of a daughter.
HENRICI—May 10, at 52 Archers Road, Southampton, the wife of Capt E O Henrici, R E, of a daughter.
MORLEY—May 10, at Carshalton, Surrey, the wife of Capt L C Morley, of a daughter.
MALCOLM—May 15, at 27 Chester Street, S W, Mrs Ronald Malcolm, of a son.
SLESSOR—May 15, at Halsworth Lodge, Romsey, the wife of Lieut-Col Herbert Slessor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOUGHEY—COPLESTONE—May 11, at St Andrew's Plymouth, Lieut A F Boughey, R N, to Mary Cliffe, daughter of Frederick Coplestone, J.P.
CHARLTON—STAPLETON-BRETHERTON — May 10, at St Bartholomew's Church, Rainhill, Commodore Ed F Charlton, R N, to Winafride, daughter of Major and Hon Mrs Stapleton-Brotherton.
HIND—HOLLOWAY—May 14, at St George's, Hanover Square, Harold Ashover Hind, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Florence Muriel, daughter of the late William Wilfrid Holloway.
LOCK—PENTON—May 13, at the Collegiate Church of St Paul, Valetta, Malta, Capt Robert Ferguson Lock, Royal Garrison Art, to Kathleen Beryl, daughter of Major Gen A P Penton, C V O, commanding Royal Art, Malta.

DEATHS.

COLERIDGE—May 10, at 7 Egerton Mansions, S W, Geraldine Beatrice, wife of the Hon Stephen Coleridge.
GORDON-STABLES—May 10, at the Jungle, Twyford, Berks, William Gordon-Stables, retired surgeon, Royal Navy, aged 70.
HORNE—May 14, at Elidor, Weymouth, Major-Gen Charles James Horne, late Bedfordshire Regt, aged 69.
ROGERS—May 1, at Dresden, Saxony, Archibald Colin Campbell, only son of Walter and Annie Rogers of Mornadabad, India, aged 15 years.
STRACEY—May 11, at 24 Talbot Square, Hyde Park, widow of Hardinge Robert Stracey, Bombay Civil Service, aged 89.
THACKWELL—May 13, at 6 Sydney Place, Bath, widow of the late Capt Edmond Joseph Thackwell, formerly of the 3rd Light Dragoons, aged 79.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

CHANNELL—May 11, at Mahora, J P I, the wife of E C Channell, Electrical Department, Kashmir State, of a son.

DEATH.

DIXON—May 15, at George Town, Madras, Mrs Selina Dixon, relict of the late Mr John Dixon, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 and 8-30 to 9-30 p.m., Excelsior Cinematograph and Lucio 10 p. m.

Maxim: "Never undertake anything without counting the cost."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O., at 10 a.m. the same day.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY MATARON.—The total number of patients treated, during the last month was 2,655, the daily average being 85. New admissions 713, Parsees 378, Hindoos 1,364; Mahomedans 680; Christians 233. 48 children were vaccinated this month.

READINGS FROM BOSWORTH SMITH.—Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji will give readings from Bosworth Smith's "Mahomedan and Mahomedanism" in the hall of the Khoja Khan Mohamed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School, situated at Samual Street or Khoja Gully, to-morrow (Suaday) morning from 10 to 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a stevedore's labourer named Yahsgool Tarakoo, aged 40, residing at New Nagpada, was working in No. 2 hold of the s. s. "Marzilla" lying in the Victoria Dock. He had his right leg cut off by an iron beam falling on him from a height of about 30 feet. He was removed to the G.T.S. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,981. Among them the number of new admissions was 647; classified as stated below:—Bhatias, men 15, women 5, children 9; Vanias, men 73, women 22, children 43; Brahmins, men 77, women 30, children 32; Lohanas, men 28, women 5, children 14; Other castes, men 146, women 57, children 96; total, men 334, women 119, children 194.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Saturday the 4th June 1910.

March.....La Petite Tonkinoise.....Scotto
Overture.....La Dame Blanche.....Boieldieu
Serenade Op. 128.Andalusische.....Eilenberg
Grand Selection...Samsonet Dalila.....Saint Saens
Valse.....Mirelda.....A Bosc
Selection.....Les Contes d'Hoffmann.Offenbach
Descriptive Galop.A Motor Ride.....Bidgood

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col W. R. P. Wallace Commanding 1st Gloucestershire Regt., the Band will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March.....Trafalgar.....Zehr
Overture.....Zehn Madchen in Medkein Mann.....Suppe
Dances.....Hungarian 1 and 2.....Brahm
Selection.....The Cherry Girl.....Caryll
Piccolo.....The Comet.....Brewer
Valse.....Elfantanz.....Lehar
Selection.....Aida.....Verdi
Japanese Romance..Poppies.....Morot

MUSSALMAN CONDOLENCE.

The following letter has been received by the Chief Kazi of Bombay (Khan Sahaeb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghey, J. P.,) from Government acknowledging receipt of the telegram sent by him on behalf of the Mussalman Community in Bombay, conveying their deep regret and sincere sympathy for the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 7th May 1910, and to express the sincere thanks of Government for the expression of sympathy and condole nce which you have been good enough to convey on behalf of yourself and the Musulman Community upon the occasion of the lamented death of His Majesty the King Emperor and to assure you that the message will be transmitted to the proper quarter.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SURAT COUNCILLOR'S CASE.

Transfer Application Allowed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the application of Anupram Kirparam Vakil, Municipal Councillor of Surat, for the transfer of the criminal case filed against him by Nawab Mir Sadrudin Hussein Khan Mir Wajiuddin Hussein Khan from the Court of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, District Magistrate of Surat, to any other Court competent to try the case in the district.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

The charge against the applicant was under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of ornaments of the alleged value of a lac of rupees belonging to Mahomedi Begum, mother-in-law of the complainant.

In connection with his application, it will be remembered that the applicant had alleged bias against the District Magistrate and gave particular instances of bias. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton asked for a report from the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate, in his report, admitted the correctness of the allegations in the affidavit, but he denied that there was any bias or prejudice in his mind against the accused. He also expressed his willingness to commit the case to the Sessions if a prima-facie case was made out by the prosecution.

Mr. Desai, in support of his application, said that two alternate charges were preferred against his client, based on two letters written about twenty years ago. In one letter it was stated that the applicant Anupram had given a ring worth Rs. 20,000 to Mr. Winchester, late Political Agent, Surat; another letter stated that Anupram had received property worth about Rs. 17,000 and had asked for Rs. 2,000 more. It was alleged in the complaint that it was highly improbable that Mr. Winchester should have received the ring and it was alleged that Anupram had taken all the property by making such false representations. In the alternative Anupram was charged under section 109 for abetment of illegal gratification. On this complaint, a warrant was issued by the District Magistrate of Surat. It happened that at the time there were two other cases pending against his client before another magistrate at Surat, one filed by the complainant in this case and another by his relative. One of the cases was an extremely heavy one and they were about to enter the cross-examination of the complainant's witnesses and Anupram was called in Bombay, as the learned counsel with his learned leader, Mr. Inverarity, was holding a conference. Anupram left Surat on the afternoon of the 8th. He then received a telegram in Bombay from his nephew at Surat that a warrant was issued against him. Without attending the conference, Anupram left Bombay and reached Surat on the evening of the 9th and surrendered to the warrant on the morning of the 10th. The magistrate believed and strongly suspected, stated the learned counsel, on extra-judicial grounds that the accused bolted to evade the service of the warrant. The magistrate then went on making enquiries and informed several persons that Anupram had bolted. This created apprehension in Anupram's mind and hence this application.

Continuing, the learned counsel said he relied on two classes of evidence in support of his case. The first was the enquiries the district magistrate made and admitted having made, though there was no room for suspicion after the facts were placed before him. The second class of evidence was a letter the magistrate wrote in his capacity as Political Agent of Surat to two political pensioners as whose agent Anupram was working. In that letter in which he asked them to absolutely and finally disassociate themselves from Anupram and dismiss him from their service. On these facts, it was quite clear that the magistrate, who was about to proceed with the case, was in possession of facts relating to the conduct of Anupram and his antecedents and that from these facts, he had formed an opinion which would strongly prejudice Anupram's case.

Mr. Desai, continuing, said, he never knew till he received the report that the magistrate was to commit the case to the Court of Sessions after holding a preliminary inquiry. They were quite prepared to take their trial at the Court of Sessions but the position was this; in the other two cases the accused was discharged after a very lengthy inquiry.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—This very accused?

Mr. Desai.—Yes, My Lord.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said it might happen that it might not be found necessary to send the case to the Court of Sessions and the complainant might be fined for lodging a frivolous and vexatious complaint. Mr. Desai observed that he stood a chance of getting discharged after a preliminary inquiry is held. Mr. Desai said that if their Lordships transferred the case, their Lordships would relieve both Mr. Anderson and the accused from a very embarrassing situation.

The Government Pleader said that from the last para. of the magistrate's report, it seemed quite clear that the magistrate preferred,—was rather anxious—to see that the case was transferred from his Court. In the report he had stated that had such an application been made to him, he would not have taken more than five minutes to dispose of it.

Mr. Justice Heaton (to Mr. Desai):—Did you not apply to the District Magistrate for a transfer?

Mr. Desai:—No, My Lord; because he would have then transferred the case to one of his subordinates.

Continuing, Mr. Rao said that he had received instructions to the effect that the magistrate would much prefer a transfer.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Is there a City Magistrate at Surat?

Mr. Desai:—Yes, My Lord, but I would like to suggest the name of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Rao:—My Lord, Mr. Henderson has already tried two cases against the accused and we would prefer a thoroughly independent magistrate.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Who is the City Magistrate, Mr. Rao?

Mr. Desai:—Mr. Manilal, My Lord, but my client is anxious to see the case tried by a European Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—The European magistrate is Mr. Henderson, who has twice discharged your clients.

Mr. Desai:—Well, My Lord, it took me six months and a good deal of trouble to get my client discharged. I'll suggest the name of the first class magistrate, Bulsar Division.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—I prefer to leave it to the District Magistrate.

Mr. Batchelor then delivered the judgment of the Court. He said that it was quite clear that no ground existed for imputing any bias on the District Magistrate, but their Lordships thought that the circumstances of this case were such that it would be better that the inquiry should proceed before another magistrate. Their Lordships had less hesitation in doing so, because their Lordships understood that Mr. Anderson felt some embarrassement consequent on the knowledge which he had gained concerning this case in his position as Political Agent.

Their Lordships, therefore, directed that the case be referred to such other competent Court as the District Magistrate might nominate.

AN APPEAL REMANDED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal filed by Abdoolla Mahomed Jabli, against an order of Major-General E. De'Brath, Sessions Judge of Aden, confirming the conviction of voluntarily causing hurt and sentence of a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment, passed upon the appellant by Major W. M. P. Wood, First Class Magistrate of Aden.

Mr. H. E. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Coy., appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused, who was a strong and heavily built man, aged 44, was charged with causing hurt to a feeble old man of 62 by dealing two hard blows, one with his hand open and another with his fist.

After hearing the evidence of witnesses called by both the sides, the Magistrate convicted the accused and finding that there was nothing in his favour sentenced him as above stated.

On appeal, the Sessions Judge of Aden confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Against this order the accused appealed and it was argued on his behalf that the case was a compoundable one and the Magistrate was wrong in proceeding with the case after being informed that the case was compounded.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships remanded the appeal for retrial according to law.

POLICE NEWS.

CHARGE AGAINST A MASTER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Captain W. E. Robertson, Master of the s. s. "Hybedos," under Section 343, I. P. C., with having wrongfully confined for three days a coal trimmer, named Syed Mahomed Khaja Hussein on board his vessel. Superintendent Walton conducted the prosecution.

Captain Robertson at the outset produced his logbook to show under what circumstances the accused had been confined.

His Worship inquired whether the Captain as Master of the vessel had powers to confine the complainant.

Superintendent Walton said that the Captain had powers to do so while the vessel was at sea. But the vessel had arrived in harbour and the accused had sufficient time to place the complainant before a Magistrate. This, the accused, could have done on Monday morning.

The complainant deposed that he signed on as a coal trimmer on board the s. s. "Hybedos" at Rangoon about fifteen days ago. Two days before the ship arrived in Bombay harbour he fell ill. A fireman assaulted him and, as he was not able to work, he concealed himself. A day before the ship arrived at Bombay, the Captain found him out. The Captain hand-cuffed him and locked him up in a closet and left him there without any food. On the third day, he (the complainant) was taken out, given some food and again confined in a store-room. He was released at 11 a.m. on Thursday when the Police arrived.

The accused in his statement said that he confined the complainant while the ship was a day's voyage from Bombay and that he had done so for safe-keeping, as he was afraid the complainant might throw himself overboard. The vessel arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday morning, and entered the dock on Wednesday night. He released the complainant at 11 a. m. on Thursday before the Fourth Engineer went to inform the police. He could not release him earlier as his vessel was out of dock.

His Worship framed a charge under Section 343. The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED THIEVING GANG.

Lakhmichand Hiraji, a cloth merchant, residing in Cathedral Street, handed over to the police a Wagree named Lala Goman, who was found by his servant in his room on the second floor of a chawl at 9-30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. The accused was placed before Mr. J.W.S. Dunlop, and a remand was obtained to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter. Superintendent Priestly on making enquiries recovered a piece of silk valued at Rs. 46 from the accused, which was stolen from the house of a Bania, named Hasaram Kundemal, who had made no complaints of theft. The police ascertained that the accused with two others had committed this theft, one of whom is already in jail for theft. Further inquiries showed that this gang of Wagrees is responsible for a number of thefts in Bhuleshwar Division. It is alleged they used to sell stolen articles to one Tricum Mana, also a Wagree, who used to purchase it at low price and send it to Ahmedabad for disposal. The police have succeeded in arresting the whole gang and further enquiries are in progress.

ARREST OF A PUNJABEE IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Criminal Investigation Department made a clever capture on Friday afternoon. Superintendent Sloane, assisted by Inspectors Mirza Mahomedali and Narayenrao, arrested a Punjabee named Lala Bansilal Khetmal in the Cashmire Hindu Hotel, at Sestaram's Building, in connection with a complaint of breach of trust made against him by the firm of Kumar Saheb Bahadur. It has been alleged that Lala Bansilal was employed in the 'pedi' of Kumar Saheb of Killa Dhana, in Hissar District. He was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 7,900 in currency notes and cash on the 8th May last, with instructions to pay the amount to a bank. It is further alleged that the accused, instead of making the payment, disappeared with the money. He arrived in Bombay on the 30th May. The police have recovered from him cash and gold of the collective value of Rs. 7,000.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-night, at the Novelty Theatre, will be shown by the Excelsior Cinematograph, reproductions of the solemn scenes in London in connection with the interment of the body of the late King Edward VII. One series of pictures depicts the removal of the body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall where there was the lying in-state, while the other shows the actual funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Windsor Castle where the body was interred. The whole gives a realistic view of the solemn procession, and of the crowds which assembled to witness the scene. A remarkably fine record has been established in connection with the receipt of these films in India, so soon after the occurrences, especially as the funeral took place on the day last mails for India left, they were taken in the morning and developed, and despatched the same forenoon, an achievement which throws a new light on the cinematograph as a public educator.

Other excellent films will also be exhibited. A beautiful coloured dramatic film, a clever trick subject, and three comic pictures which are bound to tickle the risible faculties, are included in the rest of the bill, while an additional attraction at the 10 p.m. show will be "Lucio," who will give an exhibition of his great mystic powers, and in other ways amuse and interest his audiences.

On Sunday as usual the Excelsior offers three prizes, a gold and two silver watches, which always draw a good attendance at the 7 p.m. show.

PRIVATE EYRES BENEFIT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to send you further particulars regarding this Fund, which is now closed. I have sent a cheque for the full amount to the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, and have suggested that this money, collected with a view to helping the unfortunate soldier, be laid out to best purpose under the advice of the Commandant and Officers of the Regiment.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. DENNIS,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	640
R. W. H.	20
Per B. H. M. R.	1
Signallers, 1st Gloucestershire Regt...	36
S. C. G. Wood	20
Per J. Guthrie, R. N.	6
Y. M. C. A.	2
Total	725

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MATHERAN AND PLAGUE.

Revised Rules.

THE following revised rules for the protection of Matheran from plague are officially notified:—

Plague authorities specially appointed for this purpose by the Superintendent of Matheran are authorized to prevent the entry into the hill station of Matheran of any persons who, upon such medical examination as may by the Superintendent be deemed necessary, are found to exhibit any symptoms suspicious of plague and to order the detention of such persons in a place of observation for such period not exceeding ten days as may be prescribed by the Superintendent, and to make such arrangements for the disinfection of their clothing, baggage, etc., as may have been sanctioned by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Matheran is empowered to prohibit the entry into Matheran of persons who have no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment or who are unable to give any address at which they may be found.

Persons allowed to enter Matheran shall be required before entering the station to have their clothes and baggage disinfected, if subject to the general orders of the Superintendent in this behalf, the Plague Authority thinks it necessary.

The following are exempted from the procedure prescribed by Rule 3, viz:—

(a) All persons occupying detached bungalows which with their outhouses stand in an enclosure containing not less than one acre of ground.

(b) All persons residing in hotels recognized by the Superintendent of Matheran for the purpose of this Rule.

N. B.—Rule 4 applies only to the occupants of bungalows and their families and not to followers or native servants.

Every resident on the hill shall be bound to give immediate information to the Superintendent of Matheran of any case of plague or any case of fever or any case presenting suspicious symptoms which may occur in his family or amongst his servants, and every proprietor or manager of an hotel shall be bound to give such information at once concerning any such case occurring in his hotel.

The Superintendent of Matheran is empowered to provide for the inspection at the time of unloading of all goods imported into Matheran by the local railway and for the disinfection by exposure to the sun, or by such means as may seem to him to be necessary, of any goods which he has reason to suspect may carry plague infection.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES. 1910.

aSaturday, June 18—Grant Medical College Gym—Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, June 19—Young Hindoo C Club—Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
aSaturday, June

This useful little Cookery Book Free

in exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

A User writes:—"I find LEMCO even more useful here than in England, as the meat is generally very tough. . . . but with LEMCO and help of Cookery book and mincer, some really nice dishes are the result. . . . Karachi, India."

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

Some time ago we had the pleasure of reviewing the able address of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Millowners' Association in his capacity as chairman of that body. The speech was interesting and informing, and was generally appreciated by the members of the Association and the public at large. Mr. Manmohandas recommended organized short time as a remedy for over-production, but above all he laid great emphasis on the cultivation and expansion of the Home Markets. This has led to an interesting controversy on the subject between Mr. D. E. Wacha and the learned chairman of the Millowners' Association in the columns of the Times of India, which has in its issue of the 19th instant editorially reviewed it and at the same time gave the public a mass of interesting information in a concise form. Mr. Wacha contends that there is no Home Market to cultivate since India cannot produce the kind of cloth which it requires and which is fully supplied by Lancashire. He further contends that the stagnation in the industry is owing to addition of looms in recent years, far in excess of the requirements of the country. It is however pointed out that India is not the only country where there is stagnation, consequent upon the addition of machinery. In the year 1900, the total spindles in the world were 10·56 crores which required an annual consumption of cotton to the extent of 1·52 crores bales. In 1909 the spindles had increased to 13·33 crores which require nearly 1·94 crores bale of cotton. It is further shown that the United Kingdom has increased its spindles by 17 per cent. between these two periods. Germany and France about 27 per cent, Russia 8 per cent., Austria-Hungary about 32 per cent, Belgium about 34 per cent., India about 17 per cent, Japan 38 per cent, China 45 per cent, and Canada about 47 per cent. It will thus be seen that there has been a large increase throughout the world and with the exception of Russia where the increase has been only 4 per cent. all the protected countries have added more spindles than those which are on Free Trade basis, like England and India.

If you look at the consumption of cotton, America stands first with 51 lacs bales per annum. England about 34 lacs bales, India about 2 lacs bales, Germany about 17 1-2 lacs bales Japan about 12 1-2 lacs bales and China 4 bales per annum. Again in spite of our short staple cotton, our production of cloth has increased from 3·25 crores of rupees to 10 crores between the years of 1895 and 1909. In the same period our importation of cloth from Lancashire has increased from 25 crores of Rupees to 33 crores. If you take into consideration all the disadvantages under which we are labouring namely a short staple cotton, artificial currency, Excise Duty, enhaned duty on silver, unskilled labour, inefficient supervision, paucity of capital, dearness of food, &c., consequent enhancement of the cost of production and prohibitive water-rates charged by the Bombay Municipality it is a matter of congratulation that India has been able to maintain her position against the keen rivalry and jealousy of Lancashire, which imposes the Cotton Excise Duty and which denies to India, for her own selfish ends, the fiscal freedom which is enjoyed by the Colonies of England. Nay more, when England is ready for Tariff reform, Mr. Balfour has declared that India shall have no fiscal freedom, and we should always remain the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the endustries of England. What a satire on the potency of Free Trade? All these years, India has been led astray by her ignorant economists, by their false cry of bleeding India through Home charges which mainly, consist of interest on Public works, Loans and other services rendered. The real bleeding which is going on under the guise of Free Trade was never noticed by our Free Trade fanactics. It has been shown over and over again that if you levy, say about a 10 per cent. duty on Lancashire goods, thus making them dearer to the consumer by that amount, the country would benefit to the extent of over 50 per cent., if not more, in the shape of wages which come to about 30 per cent., and which would be earned by our labourer, to say nothing of other advantages, such as the consumption of Indigenous cotton and coal and the employment of indigenous capital. It is said that as England has Free Trade, the same is given to India to put both on equal terms. That is not enough. It ought to be shown that Free Trade is to the advantage of India. If it is not to our advantage, our Government must be allowed to shape their policy in the best interest of India. The argument of equality is a mask which Mr. Balfour has torn off by saying that when England is ready for fiscal reform Indian fiscal policy must remain fettered for all time. We have heard nothing more bare-faced than this of late years; moreover if Excise Duties could not be removed, much less a 10 per cent import duty to be allowed. What is there to prevent our Government from subsidising steamers for bringing cotton from Egypt and America at a low rate as it is done by Japan and other countries. Mr. Wacha talks of starting cotton cultivation by captains of industry. May we ask him why he is not giving this advice to his own firm Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Sons. What is the good of preaching to outsiders when he can preach so well at home. Mr. Wacha and his friends have earned name and fame by being armchair politicians and critics. If writing and speaking could accomplish everything without hard work and self-sacrifice our glib tongued patriots would have conquered the world by this time. They would give themselves no trouble and take no risks, not only that but what little they could do for the industry they have systematically declined to do. They have invariably opposed everything which conduces to the welfare of the industry. They as members of our Corporation have ridiculed the idea of giving water to the industry at a reasonable rate. They have opposed the duplication of the Tansa Main, they have opposed the modification of the Improvement Trust Act for the erection of chawls by the large employers of labour and these platform patriots are the men who come out to lecture men like the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji who are labouring night and day and risking their fortunes in pursuits which have made England, America, Germany and Japan what they are to-day. As captains of industry, as chairmen of banks and insurance companies, as organisers of Swadeshi stores, and as hard-working municipal councillors and legislators the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas and others like him deseve well of their city and their country.—"The Oriental Review."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will taken place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on June 6, between Edward Homrh Mulock, Levant Consular Branch of the Diplomatic Service, Vice-Consul at Alexandria, only son of Mr. Frank Homan Mulock, of Ballycumber House, King's County, and Elsie Mabel, elder daughter of Mr. H. I. H. Henderson, Indian Imperial Police, retired, Chenis-ton Gardens.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

CAVALRY AND THE STEEL WEAPON.

The military world has been plunged into acute controversy by an attack upon the use of the Arme Blanche and upon the principles inculcated in the Cavalry Training Manual of 1907 from the pen of Mr. Erskine Childers. Mr. Childers has, indeed, written a brilliant book, but he is neither a cavalryman nor even a soldier, though as a Volunteer he played his part creditably enough in the South African campaign, and as one of those who composed the "Times" History, he has a recognised claim to consideration as a serious military critic. What lends first-class importance to his book, however, is the fact that it is published under the aegis of no less an authority on the practice of war than Lord Roberts himself. In a vigorous and even slashing preface Lord Roberts emphatically supports the contention of the author that our Regular cavalry has been allowed to regain all its old sway over theory and practice, and to reassert the supremacy of immemorial tradition over the actual experience of war, with the result that shock action, consigned to complete oblivion in South Africa and to equally complete oblivion in Manchuria, has, in the few years of peace which have now supervened regained the first place in the training of the cavalry soldier. The history of this reaction is described by Mr. Childers as follows: "In the year 1903, a year after our war, the lance, by official order, was relegated to the realm of 'ceremony' and 'recreation,' and the sword was expressely subordinated to the firearm, which became the horse-soldier's principal 'weapon.' Then the sword regained that place, and finally the lance returned to use as a combatant weapon in conjunction with the sword." It is true that in the Cavalry Manual of 1907, drawn up by General French and General Haig to controvert the alleged heretical teaching of Lord Roberts's Manual of 1904, "thorough efficiency in the rifle" is still enjoined as an "absolute necessity," but the whole inspiration of that Manual is reliance upon the steel alone as the main source of enterprise and dash.

As a master in the art of war there is no living European soldier whose authority is greater than Lord Roberts's and it is to say the least of it, disturbing that between so great a soldier and those responsible for the present-day training of our cavalry there should exist so fundamental a difference of opinion. Most remarkable of all the most perfect practical demonstration of Lord Roberts's tactical principles is to be found in the admirable operations round Colesberg carried out by the very men who are now leading the reaction against them? Mr. Childers does not overstate the case when he claims that General French and General Douglas Haig would be the first to admit that in South Africa they owed little or nothing to the steel weapon and everything to the rifle. Yet they are the authors of the 1907 Manual and the moving spirits of present-day cavalry work.

Every great war from the middle of the nineteenth century to the recent war in the Far East has—with the exception of the American Civil War, when the cavalry relied almost entirely on the firearm—produced a confession of comparative failure in the cavalries employed. Yet the "incalculable influence of sentimental conservatism" is such that we are now witnessing a fictitious revival of what horse-soldiers are pleased to call "the cavalry spirit." We have had, and are again to have this year, cavalry manœuvres on an extended scale. Their inspiration is shock action, and the tactical training consists in skilful and picturesque movements, in which massed brigade moves against brigade for the opportunity of the charge; while the concluding episode finds practically the whole of our Regular cavalry, formed into a single division and supported by its horse artillery, carrying out a series of close-order manœuvres and brilliant charges upon a marked enemy. In short, the manœuvres proceed upon the basis that the opening phases of any campaign will take the form of inter-cavalry combats, in which the strategic cavalry of the one side will strive to pierce the protected screen formed by the cavalry of the other, and so carry out its strategic reconnaissance. The picture that we are asked to imagine is that of two solid blocks of horsemen confronting one another at close quarters on an open plain, and settling their differences by that shock duel which has become once more the very corner-stone of cavalry theory.

Mr. Childers declares that this picture bears no sort of relation to the actualities of modern war. We are always hearing of the psychological effect of the Arme Blanche in instilling terror into the enemy, and inspiring courage in those that carry it, out of all proportion to its actual physical results. Mr. Childers also assigns a psychological influence to the Arme Blanche, but he declares it to be fatal to the whole attitude of mind and training of the cavalry soldier. It certainly lends additional credence to his view that, practically speaking, every military student not on the active or retired list of the Regular cavalry is already in substantial agreement with him. The advocates of the steel weapon base themselves largely on the conception of an imaginary "normal" or European warfare, as opposed to the experiences of South Africa and Manchuria; which they reject as abnormal and peculiar. Mr. Childers will have none of this. Both South Africa and Manchuria are almost ideal terrain for cavalry action; and in a careful analysis of the four South African actions which alone can be placed to the credit of the Arme Blanche, Mr. Childers shows how in each case a rare combination of perfect conditions led to altogether insignificant results. On the other hand in a valuable chapter which deals with the actions of Valkfontein, Bakenlaagte, Tweibosch, and Roodeval he reminds us how, without any steel weapons at all, the Boers achieved their most signal successes by riding boldly into the fire zone. It will therefore be seen that the attack upon the Arme Blanche is in no sense, as is so often represented by persons desirous of confusing the issue, an attack upon the principle of the charge; neither does the mounted rifleman of Mr. Childers's conception bear any relation to the infantryman mounted on horseback. On the contrary, he urges that there both can and must be a "cavalry spirit," but that this is best created without the steel weapon, not with it. The reason for this seeming paradox is very simple. The mounted rifleman can impose his tactics on steel-armed horsemen and the latter failed in South Africa not for want of opportunity or will, but simply because his opponents preferred to use the rifle. In his careful analysis of Poplar Grove and of many other similar engagements Mr. Childers shows how again and again greatly superior bodies of cavalry were held up by the fire action of a few dismounted riflemen. Taught to avoid a direct charge upon infantry in position, they rode wide and endeavoured to turn their flank, but found only more riflemen moving on interior lines to the new position, and again rode wide till night or the exhaustion of their horses brought an end to their fruitless endeavours. Had they not been European cavalry, taught to save themselves for an opportunity which never comes, they would have pushed straight home at the first check and won through—as, indeed, General French actually did at Klip Drift—by a combination of horse and rifle. Aggression by all means, but let it be the aggression of horse and fire. The steel weapon involves at least a hundred opportunities for action declined, the combination of horse and rifle means grapping with the enemy whenever he is found and pinning him to his ground. So far from the analogy of South Africa being a false one it should, had we but eyes to see, provide us with the means whereby the 4,000 men of our own cavalry division, if properly handed, might play the part which Wellington's line played against the great masses of the French column, and impost there will upon greatly superior numbers.

Another argument with which Mr. Childers deals is that which urges that because the cavalry of Europe still clings to the steel weapon, our cavalry must perforce do the same. It is true that the steel-armed cavalry of Europe is trained to deal with other steel-armed cavalry and is not trained to deal with mounted riflemen. Like the Butcherin "The Hunting of the Snark," it can only kill beavers; it is useless unless there are beavers about.—"Westminster Gazette."

As a large sum of money is necessary for building railways in Szechuan and Tibet the Chinese Government have decided to raise a foreign loan for the purpose.

SCIENCE AND PRIMOGENITURE.

There are many among the first-born who, like the present writer, can scarcely be gratified at hearing that they, and the second-born, are peculiarly liable to tuberculosis, insanity, Albinism, and criminality, though we obtain some satisfaction from the statement that we shall live rather longer than our younger brothers and sisters—presumably in consequence of our special predisposition to tuberculosis, etc. This is what the biometricians—so-called, one fancies, because they measure everything but life—would have us believe, and attention has lately been drawn to their conclusions as involving a condemnation of the principle of primogeniture and institutions based thereon. I am not concerned here to defend the House of Lords nor primogeniture as a social principle in any of its forms, but I am concerned to protest against the tendency to identify the divine cause of eugenics or race-culture with these mathematical divinations. Supposing it to be true that the first and second born are "inferior in natural gifts," as Sir Francis Galton says, or specially liable to tuberculosis, ect., as Professor Karl Pearson says (though he adds, "for aught I can say the eldest born may have more ability"?), let us note the dilemma in which our actuarial efforts have placed us. Either the accepted teaching as to the practical inviolability of the germ plasm is wrong, and the age of the parents, its hosts, affects its constitution, or else heredity is less important than we supposed, and the tuberculosis insanity, criminality are the results of some specially bad environment to which the earlier-born are exposed—say, spoiling of the heir or maternal inexperience. In point of fact, the biometricians would admit neither of these conclusions, necessary though one of them must be. Sir Francis Galton himself was the first to declare that as Weismann later proved, parental modifications do not affect offspring; and for years Professor Karl Pearson has been more assured that nature or environment is of small importance, or none, compared with heredity.

A MEANINGLESS STATEMENT.

My concern here is merely to distinguish between the principles of eugenics and this condemnation of the first-born; but it may be added that I believe this recent pronouncement to be wholly without meaning. I will not trouble to note the difference of opinion as to the ability of the first-born, nor to comment on the tendency to longer life of those who are specially prone to tuberculosis, etc. Things like that are trifles in biometrics, where anything may happen. The point I wish to make is that statements about the first-born can mean nothing, and investigations can discover nothing, until we abandon this preposterous worship of Number as Number—in which our Neo-Pythagoreans remind one of nothing more than the superstitions about the seventh son of a seventh son—and turn to the initial question of the ages of the parents. The present writer is a first born of a mother who was over forty at his birth. Ought he to count as a first-born or as, say, a fifteenth-born? No one can say, because no one has attacked the problem properly. We must first distinguish between the parents, and discover whether the father's age alone has any effect on offspring. Then we must study the mother's age, realising that the natural development of the two sexes is not identical. Then we must put the father quite out of account, unless we suppose that, apart from his age, the numerical position of his children is significant, and must inquire whether, apart from her age, the mother's experience affects her offspring. Also we must distinguish between her psychological experience, her acquirement of knowledge about baby-feeding, etc., and her physiological experience, as it might be that effect of child-bearing upon her organism was good or bad for subsequent children. As regards the mother's merely learning, I believe that infant mortality is largely a massacre of the first-born, but later the mother knows by sad experience and the child survives. This is not necessarily tantamount to a condemnation of primogeniture.

THE SIZE OF FAMILIES.

It is not for one moment suggested that the problem is nearly as simple as even the foregoing would suggest. But enough will have been said to show that we must think again before we accept what we are now being told about small families. If people have small families, the world will soon be filled with more or less tuberculous, insane, and criminal first and second born; and the normal population will not be born at all. Supposing that we accepted without criticism what the biometricians tell us, that would be so. But suppose that, if the statement about the first-born were a fact (which I do not for a moment believe), it depended upon the age of the parents, and that it was the children of younger parents who were defective. Then the present middle-class tendency to postpone marriage, against which these protests are being made, would be salutary and beneficent. It would mean that, so to speak, the first and second born were omitted, owing to the lateness of the marriage, and the family was started with the third-born and his healthier expectations? No; if the case against the House of Lords is to depend on the biometrical condemnation of primogeniture, that threatened institution will live as long as the first-born, who is peculiarly threatened with so many deadly ailments, but somehow has "a slightly longer length of life."—C. W. S. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

BALLOON DISASTER.

Two Americans Injured.

Mr. Holland Forbes, the well-known aeronaut, and Mr. Carrington Yates, the astronomer, writes a New York correspondent, were found unconscious in the car of the balloon Viking, which descended to earth near Glasgow, Kentucky. They were suffering from lack of nourishment, and could not be roused sufficiently to give an intelligent account of what had happened.

The Viking is said to be one of the largest balloons in existence, having a gas capacity of 85,000 cubic feet. It is possible that there was a greater escape of gas from the balloon's vent that had been reckoned upon, and that the two men were overcome by it. The absence of their food supply is ascribed to the fact that either everything was heaved overboard in order to liguten the balloon, and thus allow it to catch a favourable air current that would drive it at a good speed to the desired goal, New York, or that it was coming down precipitably and all the ballast was flung overboard accordingly. When the balloonists started from Quincy, Illinois, they intended to establish a long-distance record, and incidentally to view the comet. They took sufficient provisions for three days and a large water bottle. As far as the movements of the Viking can be traced after it rose from Quincy, it circled the Illinois town for a time and then floated slowly down the river to St. Louis. Thence it drifted over to the Missouri river, and hung over St. Charles and Wentzville, thirty-five miles west of St. Louis. Apparently Messrs. Forbes and Yates could not find the right air current to set them on their way east, for they threw overboard a lot of ballast before they finally rose to a higher level and caught a breeze that drove them towards the coast. A report came from Mount Vernon, Ill., and at noon the Viking was sighted near the Indiana border, 216 miles from the starting-point. Here a new air current was encountered, and the balloon sailed in a south-easterly direction towards Kentucky.

Early in the afternoon the Glasgow residents caught sight of the strange monster in the mid-air. Glasses were trained upon it, but no signs of life were visible in the car, greatly to the mystification of the observers. The Viking drifted away, and was finally lost to view. Then a farmer drove in with the news that the balloon had come down ten miles away, and that both men had been found lying unconscious on the bottom of the basket.

The two balloonists had been hurried to a neighbouring house and physicians were summoned. After more than three hours they showed some signs of life, but were too dazed to tell of the experiences they had undergone. The balloon was a mass of tangled silk and cord, but the car had not been broken, indicating that the descent could not have been very violent. However the men's faces were smeared with blood, and at first it was thought that both were dead. The greatest American balloon flight record by Mr. Forbes was made in October 1908 when he sailed from St. Louis to Richmond Virgina, winning a cup. His balloon covered 731 miles in 10 hours 15 minutes.

When Mr. Forbes partly recovered consciousness he said that they lost control of the balloon and in pulling the rip cord too energetically the bag was torn open, and fell in consequence. The victims were identified by cards in their pockets. They were suffering from vertago, as a result of the high altitudes and shock as the balloon came into contact with trees.

"Look yonder—
Hope for the World dawns there!"
Goethe's Faust.—Part II.

The Conquest of Malaria

One million deaths above the average!

That was last year's appalling record of Malaria in India, according to the evidence given at the recent Malarial Congress at Simla.

Happily for the sufferers from this terribly enervating disease there is new hope. More. There is the certainty of cure by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned food-tonic, and the greatest revitalizing agent known to science.

Admirably as quinine answers in the acute stage of Malaria, it is, admittedly, of little use in that wasted condition of the system which doctors call Cachexia.

It is in Cachexia that Sanatogen stands supreme. As knowledge of its power spreads, the mortality from Malaria must decrease.

Blood, Brain, Nerves, Revitalized

Here is striking evidence. A well-known physician, writing to physicians, says: "In the Cachexia of this disease, Sanatogen has been found incomparably superior to any drug treatment. Its success in nervous exhaustion, typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and numerous other conditions consequent upon acute or exhausting illnesses, has been the subject of comment in all the leading Medical Journals."

Sanatogen has a profound influence in making red blood corpuscles, which increase at the rate of about half-a-million in every cubic centimetre of blood per fortnight, as innumerable doctors have proved.

The invigorating and revitalizing property of Sanatogen has been attested by nine physicians to nine Kings, Queens and Emperors, and has also been

Endorsed by 12,000 Physicians

The King's Physician

—Dr. E. Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years, with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescence when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

The Czar of Russia's Physician

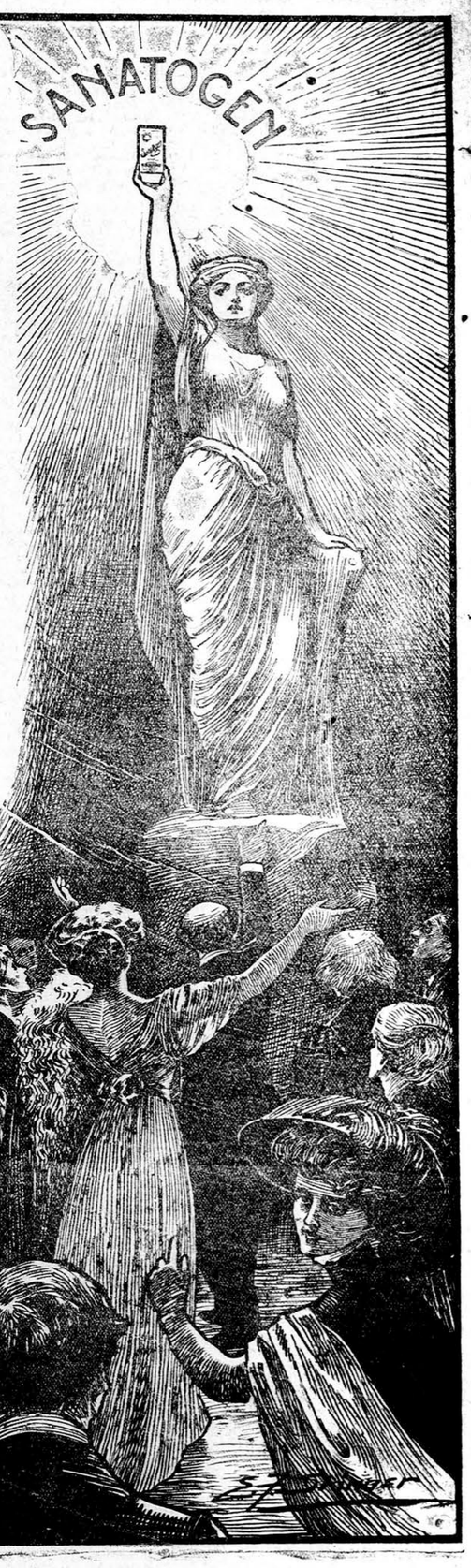
—Dr. Ferchmin, writes: "My daughter, who is very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician

—Dr. Kerzl, says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for years with splendid results, and recommend it continually and everywhere, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent tonic-food."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, Its Causes and Effects," has been written by a physician with a wide experience of this terrible complaint. The Sanatogen Co. will distribute, free of charge, a limited number of copies to those who will send a postcard mentioning this paper addressed to The Sanatogen Co. of London, Care of G.P.O., Box 226, Bombay.

Sanatogen may be obtained direct from all Chemists and Bazaars.



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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

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Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Kettle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

RIVER DACOITY AT KHULNA.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

From further details to hand of the river dacoity at Khulna, show that a serious fight ensued between the owner of the boat and his men and the dacoit in which one of the former was nearly killed. It appears that before daybreak on 29th ultimo, Aptap Dalal and nine men had just started for Fardalghat in a country boat laden with clothes when three boats containing between 20 and 25 men came up from behind and demanded money. This was refused and a severe hand to hand fight ensued in course of which dacoits threw a man of the merchant boat into the river. This aggravated matters and the fight became fierce. Aptap was speared in the hand and several of his men, in revenge knocked one of the dacoits into the river. Eventually the merchant and his men had to beat a retreat and it was while doing so that one of the dacoits fired a gun into their midst killing one of their number, a man named Manai with a dangerous wound in the thigh. The dacoits then plundered the boat and got safely the boat away with the loot valued at Rs. 1,636. No arrests have been made.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Security Demanded from the "Desha Sewak."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JUNE 2.

The Editor of the "Desha Sewak," a nationalist vernacular weekly newspaper, announces that under the Indian Press Act the security of Rs. 2,500 for the paper and Rs. 2,500 for the press has been demanded by C. P. Administration to-day.

THE GUNTUR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, JUNE 3.

To-day's proceedings began with resolutions on the necessity for a railway overbridge at Guntur and the desirability of establishing an agricultural farm, a veterinary hospital and industrial school to be located in the town of Guntur.

Another resolution pointed out the various much needed roads and canals in different part of districts.

In urging the necessity for the immediate construction of the Guntur Repally Railway. Mr Bhavancharlu suggested the borrowing of necessary funds from the Oriental Life Assurance Company.

Next resolution reiterated the need for yearly reports of the work done by District Associations to be submitted at the Conference.

The most important of the resolutions of the day referred to the raising of adequate memorials in different parts of the Andhra country to the revered memory of the great Telugu poet scholar and statesman, Tikkhana Somayaji. About Rs. 700 was subscribed on the spot for the projected memorial and a committee was formed to work out the scheme.

In response to an appeal for funds for the Masulipatam National College a sum of Rs. 1,200 was subscribed amidist great enthusiasm.

In concluding the proceedings of the Conference the President thanked the Reception Committee and exhorted the audience to more strenuous and persistent work in the cause of the Conference.

Mr. S. S. Sastri of Madras attended the Conference and contributed Rs. 50 towards the Tikkana Memorial Fund.

ALLEGED THEFT AT CHANDERNAGORE.

European Girl Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A French police officer from Chandernagore arrived in Calcutta yesterday for the purpose of enquiry into what appears to be a case of theft of jewellery alleged to have been committed by a European girl, named Miss Taylor, who had been until recently employed in Hotel du France at Chandernagore. From enquiries made it would appear that Miss Taylor, who is now in custody in Chandernagore, came down some days ago and purchased a bicycle from a shop in Dharamtollah, but instead of paying cash she deposited a large amount of jewellery with the shopkeeper. It has now been discovered that the jewellery which is of considerable value are the proceeds of a theft from Hotel du France of Chandernagore. Accused is waiting trial.

SHIP ORDERED TO BE ARRESTED.

Alleged Default to Pay A Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher an application was made on behalf of Shalimar Works Limited for an order that the steamship "Clan Macintosh" might be arrested. The vessel is owned by the Madras Steam Navigation Company and now lying in the river Hooghly. Plaintiffs executed some repairs and it was agreed that at the time of taking away the ship defendant should pay fifty per cent of the bill. Defendants had not paid that and had taken away the ship against the wishes of plaintiff. Action was for Rs. 82,187. The application was granted.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A GUN.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The Magistrate of Sealdah to-day disposed of the case in which a Bengalee youth, Surendra Nath Das, was charged with entering the house of a White, a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for the purpose of stealing a gun. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that the sole intention of a respectable man like accused was to take possession of a gun and accordingly sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The undermentioned British Service officers have been selected for appointment to Indian Army and are posted to regiments named:—

Lieuts Watson, Royal Dragoons to 12th Cavalry; Duberly, Royal Field Artillery, to 17th Cavalry; Whitaker, West Yorkshire Regiment, to 18th Infantry; Lucas, East Surreys, to 2nd Gurkhas, Hankin, Royal Field Artillery, to Corps of Guides Todd, Royal Garrison Artillery, to 12ist Pioneers; Cummings Royal Garrison Artillery to 93rd Infantry; Ponsonbym, West Yorkshire Regiment to 34th Pioneers; Growse, South Wales Borders, to 15th Sikhs; Brown, Royal Garrison Artillery, to 6th Gurkhas.

PARMANAND'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has passed orders dismissing the appeal preferred by Bhai Parma Nand in the security case again him.

THE news published by a West Coast paper that Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., who once acted for Captain Fenning as Assistant Resident of Travancore will succeed Capt. Fenning as Assistant Resident, has no foundation whatever. The successor of Captain Fenning has not yet been selected.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains F. H. Stewart, I. M. S., and M. J. Quirke, I. M. S. are posted to Bengal and Madras respectively, and Lieutenant S. C. Gould, I.M.S., 89th Punjabis to civil employ in Burma.

Revised rules under the Administrator Generals's Act are notified in connection with investments, audit and the other matters.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of Mr. N. Yoshida, as Acting Japanese Consul, Bombay. Mons. T. J. Clement as Acting Belgium Consul, Calcutta.

Herr E. Renny, as Acting German Consul General, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Moreaw, as Acting French Consular Agent, Tellicherry.

Major General F. H. R. Drummond has seventy days' leave from 30th proximo. Lieut-Colonel R. E. Grimston to act as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops during his absence.

The following Political Department postings are notified:—

Lieut. A. T. Wilson to be probationer, Persian Gulf.

Lieut. N. E. Reilly to be probationer, Baluchistan.

Capt. H. B. St. John from leave to be Assistant to A.G.G., Baluchistan.

Mr. H. N. Bolton to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.W.F.P.

Mr. S. H. Butler has three months' leave from to-day.

It is notified that in consequence of the misconduct of Choudhri Nasrat Ali of Hardoi in the United Provinces, he is deprived of the title of Khan Bahadur which was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 2nd January 1888.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Subadar Major Mitsing, Sadar Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs to be Indian Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy vice Subadar Major Madho Singh Rana, Sardar Bahadur, who becomes Honorary Aide-de-Camp from 10th instant.

Major W. D. Hayward I.M.S. to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, vice Lieut-Colonel Dobson who acts as Medical Storekeeper, Lahore, Cantonment during the absence of Lieut-Colonel O'Gorman granted six month's leave.

Exchange is sanctioned between Captain Russell, 39th Central India Horse, and Captain White, 4th Hussars.

Rai Bahadur Priya Lal Ganguly, Registrar, Office of the Military Secretaty to the Viceroy, has three months' leave. Mr. R. Parsons to act.

Retirements are notified of Major H. R. Wallis, Captain A. H. Williams, Captain W. Smith and Conductor R. Sheret.

Volunteer Officer's decoration is conferred on Lieut.-Colonel C. Crighton, South Indian Railway Volunteers.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of the home pattern rifle carrying equipment for British and Indian Cavalry Regiments in India.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

It is notified that until 7th May, when attending Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear crape band on the left arm.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Currie, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, has three months' leave. Mr. A. H. Anthony Comptroller, Central Provinces, has five weeks' leave, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to act.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Rai Bahadur Rala Ram officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway, vice Haughton retired.

Reconnaissance survey on two feet six-inch gauge is sanctioned for railway from Kurigram station E. B. S. Railway to Ulipur, a distance twelve miles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer J. Lush is posted to be shipwright Surveyor Chittagong vice Amor.

Captain F. H. Stewart I. M. S. reverts from Marine survey to employment in Bengal.

SERIOUS FIRE ON A CARGO BOAT.

Vessel Beached at Janjira.

AT Janjira, about 20 miles down the coast from Bombay, was beached the steamer "Trafalgar," bound from Calcutta to Bombay, with coal and coke Between here and Colombo her cargo took fire, and so dangerous became the condition of the vessel that at Janjira it was necessary to abandon her. It was not until the 27th or 28th ultimo, that the first indications of the impending disaster were noticed, smoke being then first seen to emerge from the forehold. At first only very thin smoke was observed but spontaneous combustion of the cargo of coal being feared, the whole of the ship's fire appliances were brought into requisition and kept going day and night and for two or three days the fire, though it could not be subdued, was sufficiently controlled to prevent the ship being rapidly destroyed. The "Trafalgar," however, was steaming against a head-wind and as the fire was in the forehold, this naturally increased the danger of the master and crew. In spite, therefore, of the utmost efforts of those on board the state of affairs gradually became so dangerous that the only course left open to the master eventually was to beach her. The chief officer was sent to Bombay in one of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers, which calls at Janjira, for tugs and assistance and the P. and O. Company's tug "Dewan" fitted with fire appliances and salvage gear, was at once despatched to the burning ship. Upon arrival alongside the "Trafalgar" the "Dewan's fire" appliances were passed on board and every effort was made to quench the flames.

These, however, were quite useless. The fire had now obtained such a hold of the vessel, that the whole of her forepart was ablaze, and with a strong breeze going, the flames were carried as far aft as the bridge. It was thus evident that any attempt to save the ship was now hopeless and in the evening of Wednesday she was run ashore. The crew took to the boats and lay off at a safe distance for the night returing at dawn on the following day. They remained on board the vessel during the day making every effort to put out the fire but at dark it was deemed too risky to remain longer on board and at a quarter to eleven a terrific explosion took place near the engine-room which shook the "Dewan," then lying at a distance away, from stem to stern, and it became obvious that the crew had left the vessel none too soon. As it was Able Seaman Sorrenson had previously been sealded about the body, arms and legs by the steam rising from the hatch and is now in St. George's Hospital undergoing treatment. One of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers took a portion of the crew on board at Janjira and took them further down the coast where they were transferred to another of the same Company's steamers, the "Fairy Queen," which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday. The remainder were brought to Bombay in the "Dewan" on Thursday morning.

The "Trafalgar" is a steel screw steamer of 2,920 registered tonnage and owned by Messrs. Glen and Co. (the Glasgow Shipowners' Co., Ltd.). She left Calcutta on May 14 with a cargo of about 6,500 tons of coal and some coke for Bombay. She was under the command of Captain Brooks and carried a crew of thirty all told, including two officers, four engineers and a deck crew, all Europeans, the remainder being Chinese for the stokehold.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Ali Baig.

Prior to his departure for England to take his seat on the Secretary of State's Council, Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, former Dewan of Junagadh and a member of the Bombay Statutory Civil Service, was entertained at dinner by a number of his friends, Sir Currimbey Ebrahim presided over a representative company, which included the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr J. P. Orr, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Abdul Suleman Wahed, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Dr. Stanley Reed. After dinner the Chairman proposed the health of his Majesty the King-Emperor George V. and then Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, speaking on behalf of his father said:—It is my privilege this evening, speaking on behalf of my father, to propose the health of our distinguished guest, Mr Abbas Ali Baig. It is necessary for me to say little here in commending this toast to your notice, because Mr. Baig is well-known to everybody present. For the greater part of his active life he has been prominently associated with the Public Service of this Presidency. As one of the small band of Mahomedan officials he has worthily maintained the traditions of our race. Trained in the hard school of district experience and developed by practical administrative work in the State of Janjira, and perfected in the knowledge of men and things by many years in the onerous and confidential post of Translator to Government, he has in each one of these positions earned the confidence and esteem of the Government he served, and in no less a degree the confidence and trust of all who were brought in contact with him in an official capacity. Three years ago the services of our guest were lent to the State of Junagadh in the capacity of Dewan, and the remarkable success which has followed his administration is fresh in the minds of all of us. Turning to the last official Administration Report of Junagadh State, I find that from an accumulated deficit of 111-2 lakhs during the three years preceding Mr. Baig's arrival at Junagadh, the finances of the State have realised a surplus nearly of 18 lakhs in the three years of his administration. Gentlemen, these figures speak for themselves. Everyone of us here who has any knowledge of Junagadh knows that these triumphant financial results have been accompanied by the great progress of the State in every department of its administration, and particularly in the region of public works. Moreover we are glad to know that these striking successes were achieved in complete and absolute harmony with His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. There is perhaps in the world no more enviable post than that of Dewan of a Native State working in conjunction with a liberal-minded and generous ruler. He can see the fruit of his work under his own hands, and looking round upon the result of his labours he can find it good. Now Mr. Baig leaves Junagadh to take a seat upon the large and varied Council of the Secretary of State. There he will work amid very different conditions, can he hope to see quite such direct returns from his efforts; but we are all quite confident that those sterling qualities which made Mr. Baig an admirable official of Government and a most efficient Dewan of a Native State, will stand him in equally good stead at Whitehall. I feel sure I am only voicing the opinion of everybody present, and the larger public this gathering represents, when I say that Mr. Baig will take to the Secretary of State's Council the confidence of all classes in his ability, impartiality and strength of character. Primarily, some may think, he has been chosen to represent the Mahomedan community, but I am sure you will endorse the opinion that we look to him with supreme confidence at Whitehall to represent not only the special interests of the Mahomedan community but the general interests of all classes in this country who have the welfare of the land at heart. Gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in drinking long life and prosperity to our distinguished guest in his new field of work in London, and to bid him God-speed in a mission whereon he has esteem and confidence of all classes and communities. (Cheers).

The toast being been cordially drunk Mr. Baig in reply said:—When a man's health is proposed by an old and esteemed friend as in the present case, his few virtues are viewed through a magnifying glass and his shortcomings are passed over. I have had just now this pleasant experience. I thank you most warmly, Sir Currimbhoy, for the kind and encouraging words that have just fallen from you, and you, gentlemen, for the very cordial manner in which you have received the toast. I feel very grateful to you all for the kindly thought which has prompted you to afford me this opportunity of meeting my friends here on the eve of my departure from Bombay. You have expressed your gratification at the selection of a Bombay man to fill the vacancy in the India Council caused by the resignation of my esteemed friend, Nawab Syed Hussein Belgrami. At one time, within living memory, if an Indian held the post of a Judge of the Small Causes Court, a Presidency Magistrate, or an Oriental Translator to Government, he was considered to have reached the topmost rung of the official ladder and attained the goal of his ambition. Since then the scope of Indian aspiration has been largely widened and Indians have been appointed in increasing numbers as District and High Court Judges, Collectors and Superintending Engineers and so forth. Recently the portals of the Council of the Secretary of State and the Executive Councils of India have been thrown open to our countrymen. The steady advance which has been made in this direction marks the true spirit of British Rule in India. As you are aware, the Bombay Presidency has been well represented in the India Office. When I join my appointment, there will be three members on Lord Morley's Council who have served in this Presidency; whereas on the population basis we are entitled to less than a single seat. In past years Bombay has supplied two members of the British Parliament. You will agree with me that the political pre-eminence of Bombay has thus received ample recognition.

Sir Currimbhoy has alluded to my long connection with Bombay. Like you, I am proud of that connection. The best part of my life has been spent in this majestic city of "palms and palaces" which is being rapidly transformed under the active influence of the Improvement Trust and by the energy and enterprise of its enlightened citizens and merchant princes and captains of industry. We all feel a sense of grateful and pardonable elation at the rapid advances of prosperity which has made Bombay not only the Queen of Cities in the Orient, but also a great centre of intellectual, industrial and commercial activity. Its citizens are imbued with a more liberal and practical spirit and evince wider sympathies and deeper and nobler patriotism than in the case in most large towns with such a diverse and mixed population. The composition of this gathering and the existence of this club are symbolic of the happy relations that subsist between members of the various communities in India. We have our separate associations and clubs; but in the wider sphere of our social and other activities, we unite with a cordiality that is surprising and which makes us realise that our aims and aspirations are not marked by any serious difference. I am carrying with me to England these inspiring traditions of Bombay to which my thoughts will naturally turn. We must recognise that the evolution of Bombay owes a great deal to the genius of the great English race and also if I may be permitted to say so, in the presence of my friend, Dr. Stanley Reed, to the spirit and traditions of English Journals. We have every reason to be proud of our Public Press in this city. I cordially appreciate the honour you have done me. It will be an encouragement to me in the new sphere of the public duty to which I have been called, to do my duty conscientiously, with the full knowledge that you have confidence in me and that I have so many kind and good friends in Bombay. I thank you all heartily for your generous hospitality. (Applause.)

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Semi-Final in the Beresford Polo Tournament was played this evening. The 17th Lancers easily beat the King's Dragoons by 8 goals to 4. The game between Patiala and Chief Staff resulted in a win for the former by 5 goals to 4. The final between the 17th Lancers and Patiala is fixed for Tuesday next.

PANCHGANI WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, JUNE 2.

Why should not we at Panchgani have a week as much as any other station, such as our neighbours at Mahableshwar? This charming little station is new looking its best, the recent welcome hailstorm having laid the dust and freshened up the trees, and made our always pleasant climate still fresher, while the breeze on Table Land in the evenings is positively cold.

The week began on Monday 23rd with a Fancy Bazaar, held in the Convent in aid of the new Gymnasium, which has recently been opened. The waitresses composed of Convent girls, looked charming in the tea tent, and drew rupees from the most hard-hearted and most "broke" of us. Mrs. McCormack, the wife of our popular Superintendent, —soon, alas, leaving us for Ambalia,—opened the bazaar. Unfortunately a wild hailstorm broke when the bazaar was at its height, but our hostesses, the sisters, looked after everyone's comfort so well that we recked little of the wild elements without. We are glad to say the bazaar was pecuniarily successful.

Then came a tennis tournament, handicap mixed doubles, for which 9 pairs entered, the ultimate winners being Mrs. Sims and Mr. Miller, who has won this event two years running—the runners up being Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Faunthorpe.

The sports of the Boys' High School were held on the 26th, and the whole of Panchgani were present. Everything went off without a hitch, and reflected great credit on the Committee. The school were "At Home" to the Station. The prizes to the fortunate winners were given away by Mrs. Collins. The challenge cups were won as under: Senior Championship, Procter Cup, Noel Young; Middle Championship School Cup, J. Collect; Junior ditto Gokuldass Cup, Bardon.

On the 17th there was the Concert at St. Joseph's Convent, which was held in the new Gymnasium. This is a most needed addition to the school and will be much appreciated during the rains by the children. It is not quite complete, so has not been yet officially opened. The Concert was in two parts. In the first we especially liked the song and dance "Dinah." At the beginning of the second part there was a play called "Zurika," which was charmingly staged and most intelligently acted by the pupils. We were especially struck by the dresses, which were far above the average of the ordinary Amateur Theatrical Company. The dancing showed very careful training, and the sweet voices of the pupils were heard to great advantage. The play went with a swing throughout and was much appreciated by the large audience consisting of the whole of Panchgani. We are glad that the funds will benefit to an appreciable extent.

On the 30th our two rival Ladies' Schools met in deadly combat on the Hockey field. The first half was unproductive, but shortly after changing ends Miss Rita Bae made a fine rush down the field, which culminated in a goal to the Convent. The Girls' High School then attacked fiercely and were within an ace of scoring on several occasions, but the Convent managed to keep them out, and, at length with a combined rush down the ground scored again through the stick of Miss Nellie Wheeler The Girls' School played up most pluckily, but time went soon after. Among the Girls' School we especially noticed the Captain, Miss Doris Jarvis, and Miss Annie Gayer, while besides those we have mentioned, Miss Kathleen Green and Misses P. and C. Taylor played very well.

This brought to a close the Panchgani Season, and with the ante-monsoon clouds appearing every night towards Mahableshwar, the rains will soon be upon us, and we shall sink into our summer sleep.

RELF TO COME TO INDIA.

A. N. Relf, the Sussex batsman bowler, who has for several seasons acted as coach in New Zealand, has announced his intention of not renewing his engagement, as he has promised to go to India. A fine medium paced right hander, who sacrifices nothing to length, Relf is just the sort of bowler for "shirt-front" wickets, and his ability to make the ball swerve while the gloss is still on it, renders him a particularly useful man to have on a side. At one time he was the mainstay of the Norfolk eleven, but a few years back he qualified for Sussex, who are to be congratulated on having done a good stroke of business Easily recognisable on the field by his swarthy complexion and his peculiar style of walking, Relf belongs to the best type of cricket professional, the steady, quiet and intelligent type, and any side he takes in hand is likely to be vastly improved before he has finished with them.

H. P. Chaplin, a cricketer well known in India has succeeded C. L. A. Smith as captain of the Sussex Country eleven, Chaplin was born at Henfield Sussex, in March, 1883, and educated at Harrow, but though a good player he was not successful in getting into the school team. However, he afterwards played a lot with the noted Brighton Brunswick Club, and also at Eastbourne, while he made many high scores in regimental cricket in India. In 1905 when he played under the name of "B. P. Chapman, he assisted Sussex in many matches, his highest score being 96 against Warwick at Edgbaston. He also appeared occasionally in 1907, and last year, but his absence in India with his regiment naturally greatly interefered with his Country career. He has now left the Army, and will in consequence be able to regularly turn out for Sussex.

THE ARMY COMMUNICATION SERVICES.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the communication services, the Army Council has decided to increase the establishment of the Infantry of the line serving at home by the addition of seventy-eight non-commissioned officers and men (one sergeant, one corporal, and eleven privates for each division), for duty as divisional signallers. These non-commissioned officers and men will be borne supernumerary to the establishment of the corps to which they belong, and they will be attached to the six divisional telegraph companies for one year, the period of attachment being reckoned as commencing from Jan. 1 in each year. They will be selected by the General Officers commanding divisions, and for the purposes of training, administration, and discipline will be under the command of the Officer Commanding the Divisional Telegraph Company. They will therefore, not carry out company or battalion training with their unit, but will perform the course in musketry laid down for the corps of Royal Eng., with the exception that they will carry out the whole of the practices of Part II. of the annual musketry course.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	2	7	12 p.m.	11	11
Teheran ...	3	10	55 a.m.	4	5
Suez	3	2	5 p.m.	0	32

NOTICES.

Cable Aseab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

There was no ceremony at the opening of the Japan British Exhibition on Saturday, May 14, but this fortunately mattered the less inasmuch as the brilliantly fine weather itself attracted thousands of visiters throughout the day. Many persons were content to sit in the gardens near the lakes and cascades and listen to the excellent performances of the bands, but most of the halls containing the exhibits were constantly filled with slowly-perambulating crowds. The long covered-in passage between Uxbridge Road and the large buildings of the Exhibition, which everyone found tiresome last year and the year before, is now a delight, for it has been transformed by Japanese artists into a varied introduction to the general life of Japan. Though there is yet something to do in completing the Exhibition, it is probably no exaggeration to say that no recent exhibition has been more forward upon its opening day; and many visitors entranced with what is actually presented, especially in the Japanese sections, may never discover the gaps that remain to be filled.

After the opening Mr. Kiralfy, the Commissioner-General, received the following telegram from the honorary president, Prince Arthur of Connaught:—"On the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition please accept my best wishes for its success.—Arthur, Honorary President."

In reply to this the following telegram was sent:—"H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Clarence House, S. W.—I am deeply grateful to your Royal Highness for kind thought and gracious message of good wishes for success for Japan-British Exhibition, which are highly appreciated by all associated with it.—Imre Kiralfy."

In reference to the opening of the Exhibition, Mr. Satori Kato, of the "London-Shimpo," wrote as follows to the newspapers:—

"We understand that the Japan-British Exhibition will be opened on Saturday in the height of the national and international mourning. With a ceremony or without, it decidedly is not in accordance with the Japanese sentiment. Should it have been previously opened its continuation in an appropriate manner is a different question. But no sane Japanese would vouch the idea of inaugurating an exhibition of a certain magnitude prior to the final stage of the obsequies of the late august Majesty the King, who graciously wished to help its success. The late King was highly revered and beloved by the Japanese people. I cannot imagine a single Japanese would neglect to offer his condolence from his heart to the British Royalty and the nation. The world owe to Edward VII., but Japan much more than the rest. Whereas it has been announced broadcast that the Exhibition was 'under the auspices of the Japanese Government,' the right of extending or reducing the period of the Exhibition was solely reserved by a limited company formerly entitled 'International and Colonial Commercial Company,' which was renamed 'Shepherd's Bush Exhibition.' By the announcement in one of the London journals yesterday the private company act themselves, but not under the Japanese Government auspices. Notwithstanding kind wishes of King George V., it was the Japanese who were not to indulge the outrage had it not been in the hands of those concerned. It need hardly be said that this sort of thing could not have occurred in Japan even though there might be a martyr. Under circumstance the goodwill of the British public may yet, I earnestly hope, prevail towards her allies."

The good feeling which prompts Mr. Kato to disclaim on behalf of his fellow-countrymen all responsibility for the decision to open the Japan-British Exhibition at this moment of national mourning will be widely appreciated, remarks the "Times." He may rest assured, however, that no one in this country will suppose that the decision has been taken at the instance of our Japanese allies, whose sympathy with us in our recent loss has been conspicuously shown and is universally recognised. The determination not to postpone the opening—though it is to be shorn of all ceremony—has been taken in obedience to the expressed wish of King George, whose considerate motives are well known. Mr. Kato will understand that for Englishmen that wish is final.

REPORT ON PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

The Report of Brig-Gen. Murray, director of military training, on the December promotion examinations has been issued. The result of the examination in subject (d), Regular Army, shows a maintenance of the standard gained in May 1909. There is a trifling increase in the percentage of failures, while the percentage of candidates who obtained .75 or over of the total marks shows a satisfactory increase. Percentage of failures among officers who took up all the sub-heads of subject (d)—November 1907, 17.77; May 1908, 18.37; November 1908, 18.46; May 1909, 17.31; December 1909, 17.47. At the December 1909 examination 11.78 per cent. of officers gained .75 or over of the total marks in subject (d), as compared with 8.10 per cent in May 1909. Taking the sub-heads of subject (d) as a whole, the best examination was passed by Capts. R. J. Arms, North Staffordshire Regt. (home and F. N. Le Mesurier, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (abroad), who obtained 1,309 marks each, out of a possible 1,600. The best lieutenant of the Regular Forces was Lieut. I.M. Smith, Somersetshire Light Inf., with 1,308 marks. The best officer of the Canadian Permanent Forces was Lieut. J. H. MacBrien, Royal Canadian Dragoons, with 1,159 marks. Two officers of the Special Reserve of officers and five of the Territorial Force took up all the sub-heads of subject (d); the best papers were submitted by Capt. T. F. Parkinsen, Kent Cyclist batt., who gained 1,140 marks. It is gratifying to note that seventeen officers of the Australian Permanent Military Forces presented themselves for this examination. The results were very satisfactory. This is the first examination at which Australian officers have been examined in papers set by officers of the British Army. Fifteen of the seventeen passed, and Lieut. J. D. Luvarack, of the Artillery, gained 999 marks out of 1,300.

THE "NAVAL ANNUAL.

Dreadnoughts Criticised.

The "Naval Annual," edited by the Hon. T. A. Brassey has been issued by Messrs. Griffin and Co., of London and Portsmouth. "For the first time for many years," says Mr. Brassey in his introduction, "the Navy has been dragged into the arena of party politics. Exaggerated statements were made by the Opposition in Parliament last spring as to the relative weakness of the British Navy, and the attempt to use the British Navy for party purposes was too frequently made during the recent General Election. The position was not so bad as the Opposition endeavoured to make out, though the provision made by the Government for new construction was insufficient. The case, as pointed out by the writer in a letter to the "Times" in March 1909, at the time that the controversy in Parliament was at its height, would have been adequately met by laying down six instead of four battleships during the summer of 1909."

Dealing with progress in construction the Editor points out that British ships built since the "Dreadnought" carry no secondary armament whatever (differing in this respect from German, American, Japanese, and Brazillan vessels) and remarks that if it were certain that actions could always be fought at long range the absence of such armament would not much matter, but the probability is that occasion will arise when owing to weather conditions or in order to make an action decisive close range will be imperative.

Referring to the question of a War Council, Mr. Brassey holds that the existence in times of peace of a body of officers for the study of strategical problems, especially these which are partly naval and partly military in character, is probably desirable, "but it would be a grave mistake if any step were taken which would impair the responsibility of the Admiralty in time of war. An improvement in the War College would seem to meet the case." Mr. Brassey alludes to the important part which the Overseas Dominions are taking in the construction of vessels and the making of grants towards the upkeep of the Imperial Navy. "A single Imperial Fleet under one control is," he maintains, "the ideal as well as the cheapest and most efficient plan of defending the Empire at sea.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS IN PARIS.

At the principal dressmakers the mourning of the English people, writes a Paris correspondent, has had the result that was to be expected. Black mousseline-de-soie, with long transparent sleeves, and double skirts draped and attached with motifs of filet and jet, is the dress of the moment. Black, in fact, in voile, in satin, in serge, is occupying the attention of the designers, and some pretty models are shown where the transparent effect of filet upon the neck and arms relieves it advantageously.

DINNERS DRESSES.

Dull and bright jet will be once more employed to trim dinner-dresses. As one of the leading dressmakers remarked: it is only advancing matters, as jet will be used this winter on our evening models. Black plaques of embroidery in flat roses figure on the shoulders of black transparent bodies.

A GIRL'S DANCE FROCK.

Vandykes and flounces—two items in the dress line ever dear to woman—make the characteristic features of the pretty dance frock. For the overskirt portion satin might be employed, preferably in any of the old pale greens, mauves, blues and pinks, which however fashions may come in and go out with fantastic blendings of colour, ever remain the most becoming and faithful friends of fresh youth the baby-ribbon run in and out through the flounces should be the colour of the overskirt, so as to give the look of unity which is essential in every gown, no matter how scrappy its confection may appear. It is probably needless, to warn readers that old or valuable lace should not be submitted to the threading process, it is easy to attach a narrow "entredeux" for the purpose. The colour suggestion of the gown is again brought out in the vandyked embroidery outlining the "decolletage," which should repeat the prevalent tone of colour in the gown.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 5TH JUNE, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—37—242—556—280.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns.—210—193—31.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, daily except Thursday and Saturday.
6 p.m.—Friday Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena monthly meeting in Church.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84.
Hymns.—379—161—293.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—461, 239, 432.
Psalm.—121.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. J. H. Robinson.
Collection for the Indo-British Institution.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

A SUMMARY of the railway returns for the United Kingdom for 1909 shows that the length of lines open for traffic was 23,264 miles, the authorised capital 1,403,390,000l., and the paid up capital 1,313,905,000l. The number of ordinary passengers fell by over 13,000,000 from 1,278,115,488 to 1,264,857,000, the number of third-class passengers showing a reduction of over 9,000,000, but season-tickets holder increased from 721,801 to 729,000. The quantity of minerals and general merchandise increased from 491,595,056 tons to 499,322,000 tons. The total gross receipts amounted to 120,169,000l., an increase of 274,673l. Working expenditure amounted to 75,033,000., as against 76,407,801l., The net receipts were 45,136,000l., compared with 43,486,526.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and the Personal Staff, which cannot be delivered at Government House, Mahableshwar, by 8 a.m., on MONDAY 6th June, 1910, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

ERIC DRUMMOND, Captain,
Offg. Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Mahableshwar, dated 25th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 4th June, 1910.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BLUE-STOCKINGS.

THE term "blue-stocking" is generally applied to a learned or literary woman, especially if pedantic and undomestic, though at one time it was applied to people who wore blue hosiery, hence were not in full dress and regarded as uncouth and unfashionable. So long ago as 1653 the term was employed to describe the "Barebones" Parliament, whilst a hundred years later it was utilised to describe London literary assemblies, where a Mr. Stillingfleet appeared in blue hose and was surrounded by a number of would-be celebrated women who frequented and promoted those assemblies. Ethel Rolt Wheeler, who, through Methuens, has just published a bulky volume on "Famous Blue-stockings," declares that the word is one of considerable interest and contains both tragedy and farce. It has been acclaimed with homage; it has been pelted with ridicule. Yet, says she, it emerged about 1756, luminous, aristocratic, two-sexed. It bore the light of learning and this was enshrined in a crystal lamp of wit which threw forth radiance on every hand." Wit was the medium through which its learning played—wit, which is a social quality, and which creates social centres. So the word Blue-stocking walked freely abroad with lively step debonair, self-confident, attracting by its effulgence over wandering lights until all over London there were "little coruscations of brilliance." The word, according to the fair essayist, was a force at once social and intellectual, not solitary but gregarious, studious, largely with the object of shining in intercourse and as happy burning the midnight oil of the closet as the wax-lights of festivity. First, however, the lamp of crystal cracked a little and the light of learning burnt a trifle smoking. Pedantry eclipsed learning; and pedantry which divorces wit from learning, which divorces humour from learning and when wit and humour are gone, vanity, opinistion, egoism take their place. "As the shadow of the word Pedantry darkened and the crowd pressed closer, the fear of ridicule grew on the unfortunate blue-stocking and at last, at the end of the century, it fled from the haunts of Gay Society and sought unfrequented ways. Solitary, outcast, shunned by the world and shunning the world, the word Blue-stocking underwent a period of cruel exile. The briers tore off its jewelled singing-robes, a harsh wind blew through the tattered garments and its hair grew longer and longer as the word became more and more identified with the image of woman. Then the crystal lamp of wit split suddenly in two leaving the flame of learning burning bright but unprotected in an uncongenial air." Pretty enough imagery, but the blue-stocking of to-day is mostly a suffragette.

Writing to the Viscountess Andover, describing a visit to Bulstrode of the learned ladies of her day, Mrs. Delany, a spiritually intellectual woman, wrote: "Here I have been some days, nay, I may say, almost every hour, entertained with a redundancy of wit, with the profoundest wisdom, with the sublimest philosophy, with the greatest learning and knowledge of men, letters and manners, with the nicest punctilios of good breeding and with the most elegant fancy in dress and yet I have neither more wit, wisdom or philosophy. How can it be accounted for? But that my brain is petrified like a fossil, or that the ever-flowing of such a torrent of parts comes like a flood from the mountain on the poor humble valley and carries all before it. I own I prefer the salutary gentle dew of common-sense; a little rill, a purling stream that fixes the thoughts and allows of social and reciprocal conversation, but the towering sublime, without being modified by the beautiful, is astonishing but not pleasing. It is like travelling always in the Alps—we wonder at its magnificence, but are shocked at the precipices and in dread of being crushed by the impending rocks." Common-sense, retorts Mistress Wheeler, "common-sense divorces love from marriage and spirituality from religion. In a country dominated by common-sense, marriage is a question of calculation and religion a question of morals. Now morals can be treated of as effectively by the layman as by the cleric and as the clergy were indifferant and corrupt the task of preaching was undertaken *con amore* by the majority of the writers of the time." "A pernicious error," said Dean Swift, "prevails among the men, that it is the duty of your sex to be fools in every article except what is merely domestic and to do the ladies justice, there are very few of them without a good share of that heresy except upon one article, that they have a little regard for family business as for the improvement of their minds." He was addressing one who confined herself to practising arts accounted purely feminine and who always manifested strong devotion for the goddess Propriety.

Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Chapone, Madame D'Arblay, Mrs. Carter, Hannah More are included in the blue-stockings of whom Mistress Wheeler tells us and very entertaining is her matter. Mrs. Montagu's guests went to hear her talk; Mrs. Vesey's went to talk themselves; Mrs. Thrale's guests went to talk to her. So Mrs. Vesey's parties were the most enjoyable, Mrs. Thrale's the liveliest and Mrs. Montagu's the most intellectual. Mrs. Montagu was the possessor of a rich mind which diffused knowledge. Mrs. Vesey was the possessor of a sympathetic nature which awakened response. Midway between the two was Mrs. Thrale, enjoying a measure of both those qualities. Sir W. W. Pepys gave vent to his antipathy to pedantry and affection when in 1799 he wrote, "The events which are passing before our eyes are of such an interesting and gigantic nature, that it would be affectation to talk of ancient wars when everything dear to us is at stake involved in the present." But they were not merely pedants, the blue-stockings Mistress Wheeler writes of. They were women of culture and each did her work in the world. There are none such in the present day; no, not one. They were the creatures of their age. They neglected no social or domestic duty and were able to shape their own lives to original aims, to cultivate their individual gifts and to put their theories in action. The blue-stockings of the eighteenth century were generous in giving the best of themselves to their contemporaries. They seem very close to us in some respects, says Mistress Wheeler; the interval of over a century has made no serious gap in thought between us: we understand them and they would probably understand us. "So we clasp hands across the years, and part with regret from the kindly companionship of these women, who lent to the name of blue-stocking a lustre dimmed afterwards by false implication—or lustre which the present day may yet see restored to some thing of its ancient glory."

SCHOOLS OF SEDITION IN EGYPT.

AMERICAN journalists may scoff as they please over the warning which Mr. Roosevelt uttered the other day in the City, but events in Egypt are showing only too clearly what a loose grip has been held in recent years on the reins of Government. The British her must admit, somewhat shamefacedly, that Mr. Roosevelt's warning is not altogether ill-timed, even if it is not entirely in accord with the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. Within the last few weeks disclosures of a most serious nature have been made by the *Egyptian Gazette* concerning the so-called "Peoples' Schools," and these alone should be enough to make us pause and give thanks to Mr. Roosevelt or any other publicist who will awaken the people to the peril to British rule, which has been allowed to grow in Egypt. These peoples' schools were orginally established by the agitator, Mustapha Kamel, as night schools, ostensibly for the legitimate teaching of the people. Recently attention has been called to them by the frequency with which they were mentioned during the trial of Wardani, the murderer of Boutros Pasha. The letters of Wardani and his friends mentioned them repeatedly and suggested that the use of fire-arms should be taught in them for revolutionary purposes. This led the "Egyptian Gazette" to prosecute further enquiries and eventually they published an *expose* of the whole system showing that the schools were nothing more nor less than hotbeds of seditious propaganda, which had been allowed for years to be carried on unchecked beneath the very noses of the authorities. The "students" of these schools are men of all ages and all ranks who, instead of going in the evenings to a cafe, flock to the People's school, to hear a sheikh or effendi speak on political matters. The power of Islam, the usefulness of determination and union, the wickedness of alien control, the future of a united Mahomedan Egypt—subjects such as these form the special curriculum of these schools for the people. "The schools," "says the Gazette" are said to be mere meeting places for advancing the knowledge of the people, but no Copts or Christians generally are allowed to hear the words of wisdom which are nightly preached there, and if one at times enters one of these places through a lack of supervision his presence is sure to attract attention at once, and the orator or teacher hides the Nationalist wisdom in his bosom for a future occasion." Hundreds of people have, it now appears, been regularly employed in these places as teachers and orators and have been well paid by the Nationalist party. The schools are to be found in every city and town and even in the villages and that such a huge instrument of sedition should have been allowed to establish itself in the country is the strongest indictment that could be made of the weakness of the present regime. It is high time that Egypt should be given a firm ruler who will carry out a firm policy determinedly and even, if necessary, ruthlessly.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

THE Finnish Diet has declined to send any answer to the Russian proposals to regulate the relations between Russia and Finland, on the alleged ground that such action on their part would be contrary to the laws of Finland. Russia is reaping the consequences of a century of slackness in dealing with Finland, much as England had to do in the case of the Transvaal. And if necessary, of course, the matter will be settled by force of arms. There is no intention to rob Finland of any rights and privileges that properly belong to her, but the time is come for doing what a less easy-going people than the Russians would have done in 1809, namely settle finally on paper the precise scope of Finnish privileges. This has never been done yet, the whole matter having been allowed to drift along, a condition which has enabled to Finnish separatists, who are predominantly Swedes by origin and sympathies to set up altogether impossible claims, to independence. Russia is beginning to chafe at the Dr. Leydsian crusade of calumny and falsehood being carried on abroad, especially in England, by emissaries of Finnish separatists. The ordinary public should note that the recent authoritative utterance by jurists whose names command respect, on the status of Finland, means no more than its preamble, which says that the conclusions have been come to "on such evidence as was readily available"—a saving clause which practically exludes the Russian side of the question.

AN ARABIC HISTORY OF GUZARAT.

THE latest addition to the "Indian Texts Series," published under the Government of India by Mr. John Murray, is "An Arabic History of Guzarat" by Abdullah Muhammad bin Omar Al-Makki, Al-Asafi, Ulughkhani; edited from the unique and autograph copy in the Library of the Calcutta Madrasah, by Mr. E. Denison Ross, Ph. D. The volume contains 390 pages of Arabic text, representing about one-third of the contents of a manuscript which Mr. Ross discovered in the Library of the Calcutta Madrasah, shortly after his appointment to the Principalship of that institution. After a careful examination of its contents, Mr. Ross submitted a report to Government, who, recognising its importance for the students of Indian history, sanctioned the publication of the original text and of an English translation. The original text is already before us; for the translation, we must wait. The author, it appears, came to India from Mecca and settled in Ahmedabad in 1555 and the period of his activity synchronised with the reign of the Emperor Akbar.

WE regret to learn of the death in England of Lieutenant-Colonel Street I.M.S., Colonel Street left Bombay by the mail steamer "Macedonia" on April, apparently in good health, but fell sick on the way home. Tuberculosis is said to have been the case of death.

THE meeting of the Justices of Bombay for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of the Hon'ble H R. Greaves will be held in the Corporation Hall on Thursday next the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.) The candidates are Mr. F. F. Gordon and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

EIGHTY-NINE persons, according to an official return recently issued, were boycotted in Ireland during the four years ended December 31st last.

THE will of Sir E. P. Wills, of Bristol, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has been proved. The net value of the estate has been sworn at £2,531,207 upon which £379,681 duty has been paid.

ACCORDING to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the Turkish Ministry have decided to abandon the project of bringing the Baghdad Railway down to the sea at Alexandretta, and to revert to the orignal inland route from Adana laid down in the Baghdad Railway Convention.

TELEGRAMS to the St. Petersburg news papers from Kieff state that a commission which has investigated there a thousand cases of Jews under sentence of expulsion has recommended that 10 per cent. of them should be permitted to remain, but that the others should be expelled within a month.

THE engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place early in July, between Lieut. Colonel. O. H. Channer, Indian Medical Service (retired,) of Fremington, North Devon, and Ida Sloane, third daughter of B. W. Jones of Brookhurst, Leamington. Owing to mourning the wedding will take place very quietly.

FROM the 21st to the 27th May, 1 European, 1 East Indian, 19 Native Christians, 200 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 269. The death-rate was 36·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous year being 38·8. The deaths are thus classified; —Cholera, 1; fevers, 86; bowel complaints, 79; and other causes, 193.

A PLAN for supplying Palestine with electricity for lighting, heating, and cooking purposes is being entered upon by a French Company, which has headquarters in Paris. Power will be supplied by the falls of the River Jordan, between the waters of the Meron and the Lake of Galilee, where the river descends 700ft. A generating plant will be erected on the west bank of the river, and will be connected with all the chief towns of the country.

THE Government of Queensland have appointed Mr. John Malcolm Campbell, who is at present acting secretary to the Agent-General, as director of the Queensland Travelling Intelligence Bureau. This travelling bureau will act as a show or exposition of Queensland's agricultural and general interests and will travel throughout the country districts of the United Kingdom. Mr Patrick Joseph Dillon has been appointed secretary to the Queensland Government in London, and will arrive there and take up his work in June.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL OBSEQUIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

"I SUPPOSE no king has ever reigned of whom we have any record, who has attained the marked and real popularity which was attained by King Edward." Thus with evident sincerity said Lord Rosebery in the course of a speech to which I shall refer at greater length later. Surely no king of these isles has ever had such splendid honours done to his memory as those which have ended with the stately service in St. George's chapel this afternoon. If anything, the honours have been too splendid, too lavish; speaking for myself as well as for many others with whom I have conversed on the subject, there was almost too much pomp, especially about the grand procession of last Tuesday—eclipsed by the greater grandeur of the procession of to-day—and with the exception of the pathetic figure of the beloved Queen Alexandra little except the music to indicate the sad and solemn event that had brought us all together. But it is easy to exaggerate this defect, if it be a defect. The obsequies of a king and of a great king such as he who has been taken from us at the zenith of his fame and at a moment when his guiding hand seemed to be ever more than needed by the ship of state, must be different from those of a private individual. Colour must prevail in a ceremony where the Army and the Navy predominate, but I venture very humbly to think that the ceremonies of Tuesday and to-day would not have lost anything in the way of dignity if the gorgeous carriages and equally gorgeous livery of coachmen and footmen with which Londoners are accustomed to see on occasions of a joyous character had been dispensed with for plain carriages. I have said that the Queen-mother was a pathetic figure in this magnificent cortege. Her Majesty was thinly veiled as were most of the other Royal ladies and it was very touching to see her as she leaned forward slightly bowing to the immense crowds that assembled along the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall in response to their silent but evident and deeply felt sympathy. I had an excellent position in the Mall quite close to the procession and I was much struck with the dignified manly bearing of our new King. It is not too much to say that his Majesty won all our hearts and if I am any judge of physiognomy I predict that when he becomes better known he will be as popular as his father which is saying a great deal. I should have liked to describe my impressions of the visit I was privileged to pay to Westminster Hall on Tuesday afternoon before the beginning of that wonderful procession, of which you have heard by telegram, a procession unique in our history as a nation and in its way I think more wonderful than the one which all London went to see this morning. As the representative of the "Bombay Gazette" I was favoured by the authorities with a ticket for the service in Westminster Hall, but it was impossible to make use of it and also see the procession. Those who attended the service tell me that it was the most magnificent sight they ever witnessed and that seems to be the general opinion. This morning I saw the most interesting part of the procession from one of the windows of the House of Commons over-looking Palace Yard. The first thing that I was struck with was the contest between Palace Yard and Parliament Street with Whitehall and the rest of the route extending over three and a half miles. The vast space covered by Palace Yard when we reached our places at 8-30, was absolutely empty but for a guard of blue-jackets drawn up in face of but some distance from the entrance to the Historic Hall which since Tuesday had been the resting-place of the remains of the late King. From three sides of Parliament Square beyond the public had been excluded, but there was a large force, both of blue-jackets and soldiers, keeping the line for the procession from Buckingham Palace. A pleasing effect was caused by the appearance of a large number of nurses on the roof of Westminster Hall in their white dresses. Presently we were attracted by the arrival of the King's charger led by one of the Royal grooms. Then came King Edward's favourite dog, a wire-haired white terrier, led by a retainer in Highland costume. Shortly afterwards the cavalcade, headed by King George wearing General's uniform and supported on one side by the Kaiser in the dress of a British field-marshal and by the Duke of Connaught, was seen emerging from Great George Street. Instead of coming straight on, as was originally intended, it passed two sides of the square, I believe, for the benefit of the inmates of Westminster Hospital who otherwise would only have had a distinct view of the indescribably brilliant spectacle. Of the occupants of the carriages, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria only alighted. Accompanied by King George and the German Emperor, her Majesty and the Princess entered the Hall. It was when they returned, and the coffin together with the cushion bearing the insignia of royalty had been reverently placed on gun-carriage, that touching incident of her Majesty palling charger and terrier occurred. Her Majesty, I noticed, was wearing the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. As your readers are aware her Majesty is Lady of the Garter and the only lady member of the premier Order of British Knighthood. We who were in Westminster Palace, advantageous as our position was in other respects, did not see the first part of the procession. After the third and final mounted escort, came another and less gorgeous section of the procession, consisting of detachments of the Metropolitan and City Police, Edinburgh Police, Royal Irish Constabulary, Dublin Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Fire Brigade. To the astonishment of everybody, when the Fire Brigade came in sight it was seen that Mr. John Burns whose name had not appeared in the official programme was walking as its head with the Assistant Divisional Officer. I, afterwards, by a circuitous route, made my way to Hyde Park, but only to see the crowds, for although possessed of a special pass I knew that it would be impossible to see anything of the procession.

From a spectator who was on the House Guards Parade I have received the following:—"The abiding impression is that of colour and music, gorgeous colour and solemn music. By direction of the War Office standing room had been reserved on the House Guards Parade for officers of the Navy, the Regulars, the Special Reserve and the Territorial. Each officer was permitted to bring a lady with him and then black dresses, hats and veils, were, until Big Ben began to toll, the one touch that did not suggest a garden party in the bright May sunshine. We had assembled early; 7-30 was the ordered time. The crimson of a major in a Light Infantry regiment stood out besides the blue of the R.A.M.C., while the crimson tunic of a Sapper contrasted with the blue of the artillery or the khaki of an unattached Territorial Subaltern, Officers of Highland regiment, naval lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, the familiar spiked helmet of the line, and every one known to the service were there. Truly the mingled colouring suggested the garden party save always for the sombrely garbed ladies and for the fact that all conversation was in very hushed tones, and never a jest or piece of chaff was to be heard. Opposite us, that is to say, across the road the cortege was to travel, was densely packed crowd reaching twenty deep. In front the Coldstreams formed up two deep. On our side was their colour party. Even at 7-30 there was much to watch—a battalion of the Rifle Brigade surging by with short quick step and arms to line the streets further on. There also passed the York and Lancashire Regiment, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Staff officers trotted along the line, and then came the double interests of witnessing the marshalling of the troops which were to head the procession, and of watching those passing by to their places at the Hall. Of the Field Marshals, Lords Roberts and Kitchener rode together, the latter looking an example of physical fitness. Coming to the salute with his neighbours the present writer half wondered whether his own uniform was all correct as Lord Kitchener's keen eyes took in the gathering of officers. Then followed Sir Evelyn Wood. The Earl Marshal, Viscount Althorp, the Military Attaches of the various Powers and the deputations of foreign armies swept by. At the time of the start from the Hall, the head of the procession with the bands of the Household Cavalry, detachments from Territorial Regiments, Colonial Corps, the H.A.C. and the Special Reserve must have stretched almost to St. James's Palace. Immediately opposite were the detachments of the Foot Guards. The starting of the procession was indicated by the commands "Reverse arms" and "Slow march." After the Foot Guards came detachments of Royal Engineers, Garrison Artillery, Field Artillery with two guns, the 10th Hussars, the Household Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery with two guns, Royal Marine Artillery, Marines and blue-jackets. Then solid masses of one colour gave place to a kaleidoscope of varied hues as the Military Attaches preceded deputations of officers from half the crack corps of Europe, Hussars, Dragoons, and Cuirassiers. Then came our own general officers commanding in chief, the Head Quarters Staff, the County Council, Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy, Admirals of the Fleet, and the Board of Admiralty. All the time the swelling cadences of the Dead March in Saul increased in volume, now with the drums dolefully mastering all other sound, next with the higher notes of triumph, thus seeming to iterate and re-iterate the solemn words of the service to be read at Windsor, the dirge of the 90th Psalm, the words from the prayer book of the common doom of man that is born of a woman, then the further words, triumphant and assertive, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." From now onwards the musical element seemed to dominate the beautiful colour element even though His late Majesty's side-de-camps many with the blue-ribbon of the Garter over scarlet tunics like Lords Breadalbane, Londonderry, or the Dukes of Bedford and Northumberland walked by. Immediately following the massed bands came the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshall, and the Three Gold Sticks in waiting, Lord Denman, Lord Rosebery and Lord Allendale, with the officers of the Household and Gentlemen-at-arms. With hands motionless at the salute we watched the gun-carriage pass, the regalia surmounting the coffin looking pale and colourless in the sunlight. That was what we had come out to see and to salute. To many in the crowd it might come to be taken to a last resting-place with "the gun-wheels running slow," but to none could it ever come again to witness a pageant so solemn and to salute King Edward VII whose uniform we wore. With the sound of the music surmounting everything but the motionless quiet of the crowd we rendered our last salute. Again our hands were raised as His Majesty King George, and His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser passed with the Duke of Connaught, and the escort of the Kings of Norway, Greece, Spain, Bulgaria, Denmark, Portugal and Belgium, and the reigning and delegated princes. Perhaps the historian who chronicled so vividly the ceremonial of the establishment of the Order of the Golden Fleece by Charles V. could have done justice to this brilliant cortege, surely unparalleled in any epoch. Yet more was to follow as twelve state coaches passed, carrying her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia, the Princesses of the Royal Houses. In the eighth carriage there were the Hon'ble Theodore Roosevelt and Monsieur Pichon (the special envoy from France). After the twelfth carriage we did not wait for the closing detachments of police, but the colour effects fresh in our eyes, and the music in our ears, broke off in all silence and with mingled thoughts went to our own places. True we had seen all pomp and circumstance in the rendering of honour to our dead monarch. True that captains and kings were there to indicate the world's tribute of sympathy and regard to a master of state-craft and to the mortal remains of a great and human personality. His name would remain great among the greatest. The Empire which had come to him under the clouds of war, was left by him strengthened and at peace. But we had given him our last salute and so we went away thoughtful and silent.

TRIBUTES.

At such a time as this we feel the loss of the great nineteenth century, Poet Lord Tennyson. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Austin Dobson and the venerable Protestant Archbishop of Armagh (Dr. Alexander) have to some extent filled the gap by verses not unworthy of the occasion. From Mr. Kipling's fine poem entitled "The Dead King" published in full by the "Times," the "Standard" and the "Morning Post" I venture to quote a few lines:—

To stand guard on our gates when he guessed
that our watchmen had slumbered.
To win time, to turn hate, to woo folly to
service and, mightily schooling
His strength to the use of his Nations, to rule
as not ruling.
These were the works of our King; Earth's
peace is the proof of them.
We accepted his toil as our right—none spared,
none excused him.
When he was bowed by his burden his rest
was refused him.
We troubled his age with our weakness—the
blacker our shame to us!
He heard that his people had need of him;
straightway he came to us.

Mr. Austin Dobson's poem which appeared in yesterday's "Times" is headed "In Memoriam," that of the Primate of all Ireland, "Servire est Reguare." I have been asked by some of our foreign friends what it was that made King Edward as popular with puritans (using that word in no invidious sense) as with sportsmen and every other section of our people. I think the answer is to be found in the characteristic incident related by a leading Nonconformist minister, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Rowland, in the sermon he preached at a memorial service in North London last Sunday.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE Eton dinner takes place to-day at Simla.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD LIST.

Distinction for Two Indian Princes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

King George has been gazetted Admiral of the Fleet and Field Marshal.

A special birthday honours list has been issued. It is limited to the Royal Household.

Queen Mary is created Lady of the Garter; Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lord Knollys, Sir W. H. Carington and Sir Arthur Bigge are made Privy Councillors; Sir Henry Ewart receives a Baronetcy; Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck are appointed personal aides-de-camp and the Maharajah of Bikaner and the Nawab of Rampur, honorary aides-de-camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 3.

On account of the birthday of King George V to-day has been observed as a holiday by troops in garrison. No salutes have been fired and no parades held.

FINNISH CONSTITUTION.

Memorials from France and Italy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

One hundred French deputies and fifty senators, and 128 Italian deputies have memorialised the Duma urging it to preserve the Finnish constitution.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

Victory for Nationalists.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Hungarian elections have resulted in an unexpected and overwhelming victory of the Government of Khuen-Hedervary, who is at the head of the new National working party.

The Nationalist parties have hitherto lost 133 seats.

GREAT CHANNEL FLIGHT.

Mr. Rolls Crosses and Returns.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Hon. C. S. Rolls started his flight from Dover to Calais at 6·30 this evening. The weather was ideal and the air as clear as possible, the aeroplane being visible from Dover almost to the French Coast, which Mr. Rolls reached at seven o'clock. He circled for ten minutes without landing over Sangatte, and then started back re-landing at Dover at 8·5 p. m.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Rolls covered fifty miles in his flight and his height was generally a thousand feet. In returning, owing to the haze, he steered by the sun. He encircled Dover Castle on arrival.

LATER.

Enormous jubilation is expressed at Mr. Rolls' exploit. Aeroplane experts are confident that it will stimulate British enterprise. Mr. Rolls wins the French cup. His machine was built in England with a French engine and was the first biplane to make the crossing. He dropped three notes at Sangatte saying, "Greetings to the French Aero Club" and "Vive l' Entente."

CASE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

The Pistol which killed Mr. Jackson.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The King's Bench to-day heard arguments on the rule *nisi* granted by Lord Alverstone, requiring Savarkar to be brought up with a view to discharge.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, appearing against the rule, detailed the case against Savarkar, mentioning that there was evidence that he sent out the pistol, with which Mr. Jackson was murdered.

Mr. Powell, with Mr. J. H. Parekh appeared for the rule, arguing that all the acts charged were committed in England, and therefore the defendant ought to be tried in England. The judgment will be given to-morrow.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Labour Success in South Australia.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The South Australian Government has been defeated by 22 votes to 19, and the Labour leaders are forming a Cabinet.

RUMOURS OF CHINESE RISING.

Uneasiness in Peking.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Reuter wires from Peking that all the Legations have received anonymous letters, apparently from the revolutionaries at Shanghai, warning them that an extensive anti-dynastic rising is imminent. If they do not assist the Manchus, foreigners will not be harmed, but otherwise they will all be massacred. As the Consuls at Nanking recently received similar warnings some uneasiness is felt.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Constitutional Settlement Attempted.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE'S DIATRIBE AGAINST THE LIBERALS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is rumoured that attempts are being made at a Conference of leaders of parties for a constitutional settlement.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, writing in the Labour "Leader," believes there will be an Autumn session and the election in January on a new register. He denounces in vehement terms the Radical press for its offences against good taste and grovelling attitude on the occasion of the obsequies of King Edward.

GUARDING THE DEAD KING.

Grenadiers' Right Challenged.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Household Cavalry have challenged the right of the Grenadiers to guard the remains of the dead Monarch. The matter has been referred to the Master of the Rolls, and will involve much historical research.

THE SECOND LOYAL TOAST.

By the King's Command.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The King's Secretary states that the second loyal toast at the public functions should be "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Cornwall and other members of the Royal family."

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CHELSEA.

Victim of Appendicitis.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Much sympathy has been aroused by the death of young Viscount Chelsea after an operation for appendicitis. This is the fourth death in the Cadogan family in two years.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Capture of Notorious Chief.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Turkish troops have entered Diakova without resistance and disarmament is proceeding steadily. The notorious Albanian Chief, Mussa of Rahovcheh, has been captured,

NEGRITO PYGMIES IN NEW GUINEA.

An Ethnological Discovery.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The *Times* states that a race of negrito pygmies has been discovered in Dutch New Guinea.

HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Prussian Civil List to be Raised.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Owing to all the round increase in the cost of commodities, the Prussian Government is preparing a bill for raising the Kaiser's Civil List as King of Prussia to approximately a million sterling.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

Crew's Attempted Escape.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Divers report that the crew of the "Pluvoise" appear to have attempted to escape, as the cap of the tower was partly unscrewed.

RACING AT HOME.

Result of the Oaks Stakes.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The race for the Oaks Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result:—

Rosedrop	1
Evolution	2
Parnelle	3

Eleven ran. The race was won by four lengths, with a neck between the second and the third. Betting at the start was:—

7 to 1 against Rosedrop.
25 to 1 against Evolution.
25 to 1 against Parnelle.

Place betting was 5 to 4 against Rosedrop, formerly known as Rosaline Filly, and proportionate odds against the others.

"HALF THE EARTH DESTROYED."

A Telegraphist's Joke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A Chittagong paper publishes a curious story. "America destroyed, Japan and China annihilated, Germany buried underground," this was the text of a telegram received by the Divisional Commissioner from Rangamati. It caused widespread alarm. Enquiries instituted elicited that it was nothing but a hoax. This message reached the Commissioner in the morning. In the evening the information went round, that the telegraph signaller of Rangamati wired to the Telegraph signaller of Chittagong asking "What's the news about the Halley's Comet. Has anything happened?" A message from Chittagong went in reply "America, Japan, China and Germany have been destroyed. Everything will be over at 7-30 to-night, be prepared for end. Flash news to all stations." The Signaller, thus wired in his turn the news to other stations.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

Strong Viceroy Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—Apropos of Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech the *Morning Post* compares the cases of Egypt and India. In both countries the failure of the authorities to take strong action has encouraged the growth of a revolutionary movement. Much now depends on the choice of the new Viceroy. It is ridiculous to object to the selection of a soldier when it is known that he possesses remarkable administrative qualification. Lord Kitchener stands out clearly as the one man fitted for the responsibilities of the moment.

The *Westminster Gazette* in reply, says that Lord Kitchener does not possess the essential civil qualities and to send him to India where he is known only as a soldier would be a grave blunder of which the Government is not likely to be guilty.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

News from Bannu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

The Bannu correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:—

On Sunday 29th May at about 9 p.m. a gang of raiders attacked a tum tum (carriage) near Tut Garhi, about 5 miles from Bannu Dera road and carried away two Hindus. A few days ago a gang of raiders had come down on Bannu Tochi road, about 11 miles from Bannu with the intention of looting a tonga which was coming from Miran Shah, but was fortunately noticed by the sepoys in a near outpost. It is reported that two of raiders were killed and others caught alive.

The same correspondent writes that the recent raids have so unnerved people especially Hindus of villages round Bannu that many of them out of fear of life and property left their homes to reside in Bannu city which is of course safe.

There being a scarcity of dwelling houses it is proposed to extend the city and grant land to villagers who may actually require to build houses. Such insecurity of life and property on the frontier at the hands of raiders deserves urgent attention of Government which should stake strong and effective measures in the matter in order to check future recurrence of raids.

HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

Sentence Reduced on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

At the High Court this morning Justices Harrington and Tennon delivered judgment in the "Hitabadi" sedition appeal case. In this case Nirod Baran Das, printer of the "Hitabadi" was convicted of publishing a seditious article and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. On appeal, their Lordships affirmed the conviction but in considering the sentence their Lordships observed: 'In favour of the appellant two circumstances arise first, it has not been shewn that prior to the publication of the article now before us there has been any reason to complain of the tone of the paper or of the way in which it has been conducted; secondly, articles do not contain any direct incitement to violence. Under these circumstances. we think that the justice of this case will be met if the sentence is sufficiently severe to impress on the appellent the gravity of responsibility which rests on him as printer and publisher and to deter him in the future from printing or publishing articles of this nature. We think those ends would be obtained by a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and we reduce the sentence accordingly."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

A report is published by the Railway Board, of accidents on the Railway in India during the twelve months ending last Christmas. It shows a total of nineteen hundred and thirty-one persons killed and sixteen hundred and twenty-three injured. Of this number, trespassers on the lines accounted for thirteen hundred and three killed, and two hundred and eighty-one injured. Accidents to trains accounted for seventy-nine persons killed and two-hundred and eighty-seven injured, against one-hundred and seventy, four killed and four-hundred and eighty-eight injured in the previous twelve months. The total number of killed and injured from all causes in the year was 435 less than in the previous year.

"ANALPRABHA" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the "Analprabha" sedition case. In this case, the printer was charged with publishing a seditious pamphlet called "Analprabha."

The Court held that accused was lying ill when the book was published, and acquitted the accused.

KHULNA CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

In the Khulna conspiracy case, the accused Nilkanta Ghatak, Jotindranath Roy and Sarveswar Chakrabortty, have been discharged by the District Magistrate. The others will be committed to the High Court to be tried by a special tribunal.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Cox vs. Cox.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit brought by Charles Walter George Cox against his wife Emily Florence Cox asking for dissolution of marriage on the ground of alleged misconduct. His Lordship dismissed the petition as the husband failed to disclose the name of the correspondent.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out yesterday in the Woollen Mills situated as Elphinstone Road, Bombay. The Byculla and Chinchpokli fire-engines soon arrived at the scene of fire and extinguished the flames within an hour. The origin of the fire and the extent of the damage done are not known.

Another fire broke out in a house near the Babula Tank. It was soon extinguished.

SEVERE STORM IN BOMBAY.

Fatalities in the Harbour.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The severe wind-storm that blew over Bombay on Thursday night caused widespread damage in the City and resulted in the loss of a number of boats in the harbour. It was one of the severest wind-storms known in the port and coming as it did quite early in the month, took the boatmen in the harbour by surprise. From the information received till now, it appears that fourteen of the boats that were lying at different places in the harbour sank, the mishap resulting in the death of four persons, including Mr. Banks, Master of the Bombay Port Trust Drilling Boat No. 94. The loss of life would have been still greater, had it not been, fortunately, for the fact that the other men who were thrown into the sea by the capsizing of the boats were native Khalasis, who are expert swimmers.

The wind began to below hard about four o'clock in the afternoon and subsequently the rain came down in a drizzle. Dense clouds passed over the City and the harbour to the east; and as they did so, the sea became quite turbulent. It was flood-tide at the time and consequently the vessels placed an unusually great strain on their mooring chains. The wind continued to blow with tremendous force and it was soon realised that the ships, and especially the small boats in the harbour, stood in great danger of capsizing. The worst fears were eventually realised.

BALLARD PIER MISHAP.

The worst fate befell Drilling Barge No. 94, which was lying outside the Ballard Pier and which sank at about 3 p.m. The boat belonged to the Port Trust and was in charge of Mr. Banks. There were eighteen hands on board including Mr. Banks. The boat could not withstand the terrific wind-storm and squall and capsized. All the men fell a big wave passing over overboard. Twelve of the Khalasis managed to keep themselves above the water by clinging at floating bits of timber and with the aid of tonies and were eventually picked by the Port Trust dredger "Octopus." One of the remaining Khalasis named Mahomed Ibrahim was picked up by the s. s. "Dufferin" near the Government Dockyard and another named Mahomed Suleman by a serang belonging to the Dockyard. Four of the men, including Mr. Banks, were drowned. One dead body was recovered, while three, including that of Mr. Banks, are still missing. The men saved, gave, on being interviewed, thrilling details of their escape. It appeared that they had been in the water for about an hour before they were picked up by the boats lowered by the "Octopus". They kept themselves afloat by clinging to buoys and chains of craft anchored in the vicinity. They were quite exhausted and were in a sad condition when picked up. The drilling boat has been made secure with anchors. Her masts are visible above water.

AT MALET BUNDER.

The accident, which occurred outside Malet Bunder, resulted in the loss of about ten boats which were laden with coal. The Khalasis who were on board these boats stood in great danger of being drowned, but were eventually fortunately saved. They were fine swimmers and were able to swim the distance between the spot where the boats sank, and the shore.

APOLLO BUNDER ACCIDENT.

A boat was sunk also near Gunpowder Works, Mazagon, and another boat was found to have stranded on the eastern shore of the Cross Island.

An accident also happened off the Apollo Bunder to prow No. 4347, which was under the charge of Tindal Babaji Govind and was going from Sassoon Dock to Prince's Dock with 214 bales of pressed cotton, belonging to Messrs. Wallace and Co. As it got opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, a sudden squall arose and rent the sail in two. The prow was pitched from side to side, shipping water all the while. It eventually sank in front of the Parade Bunder wall. An alarm was given and some gentlemen, who happened to be on the Bunder, threw a line and the tindal and six Khalasis were rescued. The harbour police and salvage men saved a number of bales of cotton, a long new coir rope, a writing table, and an almyrah and a jolly boat. It is not known whether the bales of cotton and the prow are insured.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The names of the officer and men of the drilling barge No. 94, who are missing are as follow:—

1. Mr. Banks, master of the barge.
2. Ayub, a khalasi.
3. Abaji, a cook.

The name of the man whose dead body was found near the Customs Bunder is the Sheikh Baba Mahomed Hussein.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner, held an inquest last evening on the body of Sheikh Baba Mahomed Hussein, aged 60, who worked on Drilling Barge No. 94. Inspector Barker and Sub-Inspector Walshe led the evidence.

Mahomed Ibrahim, fireman on the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin", deposed that the deceased, who was his cousin, worked on the drilling barge. He identified the deceased as his cousin.

Ahmed Siddik, tindal of the drilling barge, said that on Thursday at about 6 p.m. a crew of twelve men were on the boat, which was near Ballard Pier. A big wave came over the boat, which sank. He clung to the beat. The others drifted away, among whom was the deceased. Mr. Banks, Baba Aiyar and Abaji were missing.

Shamsuddin Shaik Adam deposed that the deceased was a member of the crew on the boat. On thursday evening a storm burst. A big wave passed over the boat, which capsized and the crew were thrown into the sea. He and other khalasis clung to the boat and in that way remained above the water. Yesterday he heard that a dead body had been found near the Customs Bunder. He also heard that a European and a few khalasis were missing.

P. C. 1717 deposed to having seen the dead body of the deceased yesterday morning floating near the Customs Bunder, and to having brought it ashore. He had heard that a European named Mr. Banks and two khalasis were missing.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to accidental drowning.

NETRA POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has on completion of the police enquiry, discharged Bhoban Chander Mukerjee and eleven other accused, who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Netra Political Dacoity case, as he held that there was not sufficient evidence against them.

Some of the prisoners however are being detained in custody, as they are now on trial before the Special Magistrate of Howrah in connection with the Howrah political gang case. The rest were released.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIRS AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A European named McEwan, an assistant in Messrs. Smith Stanistreet's Darjeeling branch, was admitted into Medical College Hospital in a moribund condition on Wednesday night. It appears that a wire was received by the Calcutta police on Wednesday from Darjeeling stating that McEwan had mysteriously disappeared. The same evening however, McEwan was found lying at the gate of the Medical College in an unconscious state. The unfortunate man was removed to the Hospital, but has so far not regained consciousness. No marks of violence were found on the body.

A NEW SANATORIUM.

Hindu Gentleman's Gift to Mahableshwar.

One of the last notable functions of this year's Mahableshwar season was held on Wednesday last, when His Excellency, the Governor, performed the opening ceremony of the Manekbai and Gangabai Hindu Sanatorium recently erected on the Vishram Hills here. Sheth Purshotam Vishram Mawji, who has founded this santorium for Hindus in memory of his mother and sister, is a merchant of Bombay, wellknown for his literary attainments and historical researches. He has been one of the most frequent visitors to this hill and in order that his Hindu brethren might have the advantage of its salibrious climate established this sanatorium. This sanatorium will supply a long-felt want and at present consists of four blocks, each a separate cottage, complete in itself. Each block is well furnished and equipped, and in order that the inmates of the sanatorium may be inconvenienced in any way a permanent library and dispensary are attached thereto and to complete all facilities a provision shop is also attached to the sanatorium. Long and beautiful walks and rides extending over three to four miles in length have been laid out for the use of the sanatorium, and tennis courts and other recreative facilities afforded. It is also intended to establish some blocks at Panchgani as a complement of the present sanatorium at Mahableshwar so that invalids will have, if necessary, a full and complete benefit of a change on both these hills. In order that the sanatorium may be taken advantage of by really needy persons Sheth Purshotamdas has very wisely thought of trying as an experiment the tentative measure of allowing the use of the sanatorium to such only of the invalids whose income does not exceed a certain limit.

The sanatorium is situated near the Mahableshwar village on a side of the hill commanding a magnificent and panoramic view of the Krishna Valley and the adjoining ranges of the hills. In the compound of the sanatorium are the waterfalls of the Krishna and a very ancient temple of great archæological interest.

At the opening ceremony the Shamiana was extremely well and tastefully decorated. A raised dais for His Excellency was made in the centre and the canopy was nicely decorated. Most of the visitors from Bombay were present. Amongst them being: Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morrison, the Hon'ble Sir and Lady John Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. and Mrs. Jamshedji, Mr. J. H. Du-Boulay, H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Hill, Major England, Lady D. M. Petit, Mr. Hormusji H. Wadia, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gooculdas, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. P. Patwalla, Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj, Mrs. H. N. Vakil, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Mr. Damodar G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Anandji Nanji, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Bailiwalla, Mr. Keshavdas Tulsidas Shrimant Swami Maharaja of Chaffal, Rajasaheb of Malagao, Mr. Cassamalli Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Madhowji D. Thackersey, Mr. Ranchordas T. Mody, Mr. Cassam Sajan, Mr. Shastri J. Lallubhoy, Mr. Haridas Naranji, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. F. C. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Joshi, Mr. R. D. Wadia, Mr. Hormusji Bennett, Mrs. Albless, Rao Bahadur Krishnaro Malhar Rao Bahadur G. Nimbalkar of Baroda, Sirdar P. D. Pingle, Mr. D. B. Parasnis, Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Mr. G. K. Dware, Mr. K. Mhatre, Mr. Paramandas Chaturbhuj, Mr. Dharmadas Nagardas, Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, Mr. Dwarkadas Jaskisondas, Mr. R. B. Mharathe, Mr. Kane, Mr. R. P. Godbole, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker, Mr. Haridas Keshowji, Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee and others.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. A. Watson, Private Secretary, and Capt. Drummond, A.-D.-C., arrived at 5-50 p.m. in a motor car and was received by Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawji, Madhowji D. Thackersey, Haridas Naranji Nagindas, T. Master, and Tulsidas Keshowji.

Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawji asked His Excellency to declare the Sanatorium open and in the course of the speech, said:—Your Excellency, Your Highness, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel it a matter of immense gratification to be able to have the opening ceremony of this Sanatorium performed by Your Excellency. The keen interest which Your Excellency takes in all works conductive to the health of the people and the warm support and encouragement which your Excellency is always known to be giving to institutions having for their object the alleviation of human suffering is too well known to need any special reference by me here; and much do I feel delighted, as I am indeed fortunate to get Your Excellency to open this Sanatorium. I feel confident, and I am sure all here present will share that feeling, that an institution opened by such a noble and sympathetic personage as Your Excellency, is sure to completely fulfil its mission.

Your Excellency, when some five years ago, I thought of a Hindu Sanatorium to perpetuate the memory of my beloved and revered mother and sister, various had been the sites suggested to me for its location. Out of these various sites I decided to select our salubrious hill of Mahableshwar, the reasons which strongly urged me to make the selection being the absence of any convenient place on our hill for people of slender means to go to, for change during illness and a convalescing period. Our charming hill and its neighbouring Panchgani hills have a wide fame as an excellent health resort, and I felt that if any was possible to be done to place these hills within the easy reach of persons of slender means, who might be in need of a change here, on account of their ill-health, I should by all means do it. There are sanatoriums on all hill stations in this Presidency, but strange to say that this has been the only hill station which has not possessed a sanatorium. This, I believe, has been due to the fact that the hill is rather difficult of access, especially for invalids to whom the journey might prove too tiring. The increased facilities for locomotion and the increasing number of Indian visitors to this hill have in a great measure removed this inconvenience, as the journey now is not so tiring as it used to be. I am therefore glad that the choice I made of this hill for a sanatorium in memory of my mother and sister is further justified by these increased facilities. The community for whom this sanatorium is intended will find very agreeable surroundings near the very threshold of the sanatorium. I mean the sacred shrine of the Krishna, the temple of the revered deity of Mahableshwar, and many other objects of historical and religious interest. The Brahmin population of the village should also be useful to those taking advantage of the sanatorium. Though to my mind, the fact of the sanatorium having been established at this end of the hill is no obstacle to its being useful, still in order that there should be no inconvenience even in the slightest degree to those occupying the sanatorium, I have arranged for a Modikhana (provision shop), dispensary and library being permanently attached to the sanatorium, so that it may not as far as possible be necessary at all for the inmates of the sanatorium to have to resort to or depend upon any distant places for their constant requirements. It has been a matter of comment that institutions like this are not often allowed to be taken advantage of by those very people for whom they are intended and that influence and other circumstances make it difficult for the people really in need to have the benefit. That this may not happen, I have proposed, as a tentative measure, to restrict the benefit of this sanatorium to those only whose income does not exceed a certain limit. This is the only workable check which I can think of placing against the risk of this sanatorium being resorted to by persons in good circumstances to the exclusion of their less favoured brethren.

I am afraid I have detained Your Excellency too long but I must repeat that I have been laid under a deep debt of gratitude by your so kindly accepting my invitation to open this sanatorium which I would now request Your Excellency to declare this sanatorium open as the Manekbai and Gangabai Hindu Sanatorium.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in reply, said:—Mr. Purshotam Mawjee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I and mine came to India with the earnest desire to do all in our power to help in the alleviation of suffering and to promote the good of the people. Fate has left me alone to try and work along the lines which we all hoped to follow, and experience has shown me how difficult it is in this country to deal effectively with questions relating to public health. We have for example knowledge amply sufficient to enable us to bring the terrible scourge of plague under control. We cannot apply that knowledge to the necessary extent without the intelligent co-operation of the people, and while many educated Indians have wisely and patriotically supported our efforts to promulgate facts, there are others who have unfortunately taken an opposite course and are helping to swell the weekly roll of preventible deaths among the uneducated poor. In regard to Cholera, Government is doing all it can to assist in the provision of a pure water supply which is the best of preventive measures, and as the advantages of an ample and convenient distribution of pure water are manifest, prejudices do not arise in this case, though the promulgation of knowledge is not as easy as it should be. Government will consistently pursue the policy of giving liberal grants-in-aid of Municipal water projects as far as our funds permit and I believe that such outbreak as occurred at Nasik will in time be rendered impossible. Turning to Malaria, another terrible scourge, largely preventible, the promulgation of knowledge is not as easy as it should be. Government will consistently pursue the policy of giving liberal grants-in-aid of Municipal water projects as far as our funds permit and I believe that such outbreak as occurred at Nasik will in time be rendered impossible. Turning to Malaria, another terrible scourge, largely preventible, we have caused a careful investigation of the condition of Bombay to be made, and those who have read Dr. Bentley's admirable preliminary report will understand that Malaria could be stamped out in our great City without any special difficulty. Unfortunately there are some people who believe they have a prescriptive right to breed mosquitoes on their premises to infect their neighbours.

There are many other wants which we must earnestly wish to supply. Among them is that of sanatoriums where the advantages of a change of climate can be made available for people of slender means and we have met together to-day to inaugurate a fresh departure in this direction. I congratulate you, Mr. Mawji, on the happy idea of associating your filial and fraternal devotion with an Institution of public utility. There can be no doubt of the healing and shooting qualities of the fine air and beautiful scenery of this delightful spot. Mahableshwar has, as you have said, lacked a sanatorium, and our only hospital is far from being what I hope it may become. The reason may be that these hills are somewhat remote; but facilities for locomotion tend to increase and the number of Indian visitors to this health-giving resort proves that its benefits are being more and more appreciated. In the plot which you have selected nature seems to have combined some of her best gifts, and the proximity of a sacred shrine will be an added attraction for the members of the Hindu community while you have provided thoughtfully for those requirements of the inmates, which are not to be found in this sequestered locality. It is most true that the benefits of valuable institutions of this kind have sometimes failed to reach the classes for whom they were intended and have been appropriated by other classes who do not need the help of philanthropy such as yours. I am sure that you will carefully guard against this danger and that this sanatorium will minister only to the health of those who cannot afford the expense of hotel life.

I am always glad to associate myself with the inauguration of an institution which will help to promote health and the happiness that health only can give. I have now great pleasure in declaring the Manekbai Gangabai Sanatorium to be open and I hope in years to come it will be a source of restored health to many invalids who will return to the plains invigorated and rendered again capable of discharging their duties in life. I am sure that no better memorial to the ladies whose names it will bear could have been created and that they would rejoice that their son and brother has dedicated to them an institution of abiding benefit to his less well-endowed fellow-citizens. If I am able to come to Mahableshwar next year, I shall hope to find that this building is fully occupied and that its inmates are revelling in these beautiful surroundings and gaining strength, rest and hope not without thankfulness to their kind benefactor, Mr. Purshotam Mawji.

After His Excellency declared the Sanatorium open he returned to the Shamiana and at the request of Mr. P. V. Mawji presented a gold watch to Mr. Rustomji Edulji Contractor, who had supervised the building of the Sanatorium.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency; he thanked Mr. P. and V. Mawji on behalf of the Hindu Community for his very valuable gift and he added that the name of Mr. P. V. Mawji was well-known as a great scholar and philanthropist and many were the works of charity done by him.

Mr. Madhowji D. Thackersey seconded and Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawji then garlanded His Excellency. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Refreshments were provided in separate Shamianas for the visitors.

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that the board of management for the award of secondary school having certificates, may be empowered to complete the certificates of pupils presented by secondary schools in the Native States of Pudukothai, the Province of Coorg, the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, and the Pudukothai Durbar, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore having no objection to the introduction of the scheme into the aforesaid localities same has been approved by Government.

ACTION AGAINST A "SENIOR ATTORNEY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Before Mr. Swinhoe, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, a case was brought at the instance of a Mahomedan against Babu Rajkrishto Bysack, a senior Attorney of the Calcutta High Court, with three other persons, in respect of a sum of Rs. 150 advanced by the complainant. The attorney was exempted from personal attendance and the case was transferred to the file of Mr. Keays, officiating Second Presidency Magistrate. When the case came up before Mr. Keays, he said he knew the Attorney personally, and consequently could not conscientiously try him. He therefore sent the case back to Mr. Swinhoe.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

Native Policeman Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A serious disturbance occurred on Wednesday night in a public thoroughfare between a European and an Indian constable, the former being seriously assaulted by the latter. Some dispute arose between the policeman and the driver of a ghari, which had been engaged by three Europeans. The latter remonstrated with the policeman, who, it is alleged, struck one of the Europeans on the face with his baton, causing injuries which are likely to result in the loss of an eye. Meanwhile a mob had collected and began to hustle the party. Two European soldiers were called to the rescue, and some European passers-by also interfered. Both the constable and the European were bleeding at that time and were conveyed to hospital.

"RANGPUR DARPAN" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The "Rangpur Darpan" case in which the accused Bhubon Mohah Sen, Editor, is charged under section 153A, I.P.C., came on for hearing before the Additional District Magistrate of Rangpur yesterday. Accused tendered an unconditional apology and pleaded guilty. His prosecuting witnesses were examined. The further hearing of the case has been fixed for 6th June.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

A Mahomedan lad residing at Sewri New Road was knocked down by a carriage yesterday. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

Another accident occurred in a factory at Dharavi, resulting in more or less serious injuries to four labourers.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The body of King Edward was on May 14 removed from the death chamber in Buckingham Palace to the Throne Room, to lie in State till May 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught arrived in London on May 13 from East Africa. The King and Queen and other members of the royal family met their Royal Highnesses at Victoria Station.

In presence of enormous crowds of spectators, and with much solemn ceremonial, the coffin containing the body of King Edward was on May 17 removed from the Throne Room in Buckingham Palace and conveyed in a stately procession by way of the Mall and Whitehall to Westminster Hall, where it will lie in State until to-morrow morning.

The members of the House of Lords, headed by the Lord Chancellor, and the members of the House of Commons, headed by the Speaker, were present at the Service in the Hall.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the doors of the Hall were opened for the public lying-in State of the dead King. A queue of people had formed, extending from the Victoria Tower as far as St. George's Square, standing in ranks of four abreast.

When the doors were closed it is estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 persons had paid their tribute of respect to the dead Sovereign, while some thousands more were still waiting their turn to enter.

The King, through his Private Secretary has addressed to the Earl Marshal and the Commissioner of Police a memorandum saying how impressed he has been by the admirable manner in which everything connected with the ceremony on the 17th has been carried out.

The form of ceremonial to be observed at the funeral of King Edward to-morrow was approved by the King last night, and we publish it in another page.

The War Office has issued a special Army Order giving particulars of the various forces which will take part in the funeral procession to-morrow.

The total number of troops lining the route from Westminster to Paddington will be 34,620, of whom 1,120 will be mounted.

The whole of the troops will be under the command of Major-General Codrington.

The Rev. C. H. Westcott, Canon of Lucknow, has been appointed Bishop of Lucknow in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. A. Clifford, who is about to retire.

Viscount Gladstone, the Governor-General of South Africa, has arrived at Cape Town, and has had interviews with the Earl of Selborne, the retiring High Commissioner, and with the Prime Ministers of the various States.

The Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was opened on May 14 without any formal ceremony.

The hearing of the petition against the return of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Guest as Liberal member for East Dorset was concluded at Dorchester on May 14. The Judges declared the election void on the ground of illegal expenditure, the charges of intimidation and bribery, in their Lordships' opinion not being substantiated.

The case of the 136 men and boys entombed in the Whitehaven coalpit has been given up as hopeless, and rescue work has been abandoned. Pathetic scenes were witnessed when the news was announced.

The King has subscribed 100 guineas and Queen Mary 50 guineas to the relief fund. Queen Alexandra on May 14 sent a telegram of deep sympathy, and notified a contribution of £100 to the fund.

Obituary.—Admiral D. Robertson-Macdonald, General W. J. P. Barlow, I. C. S., Major-Gen. G. J. Pasley, and Major-Gen. C. J. Horne.

MR. KIPLING'S POEM.

"The Dead King."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling under this heading, has written a poem of seven stanzas. As the poem is copyrighted, we venture to quote only two of the stanzas:—

To him came all captains of men, all achievers of glory,
Hot from the press of their battles they told him their story,
They revealed him a life in an hour and, saluting, departed,
Joyful to labour afresh: he had made them new-hearted.
And since he weighed men from his youth, and no lie long deceived him,
He spoke and exacted the truth, and the basest believed him.
We accepted his toil as our right—none spared, none excused him.
When he was bowed by his burden his rest was refused him.
We trembled his age with our weakness—the blacker our shame to us!
He heard that his people had need of him; straightway he came to us.
As he received so he gave—nothing grudged, nought denying.
Not even the last gasp of his breath when he strove for us, dying.
For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished.
Simply as any that serve him he served and he perished.
All the Kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us.
Simply as any that die in his service he died for us.

THE WORLD'S POSTCARDS.

Berlin, Saturday.—Germany is the proud possessor of the world's record for the transmission of postcards, the large majority of which are picture postcards. Statistics for the last year on record show that she is the only country where postcards sent through the post amount to over one milliard—reaching, in fact, the enormous total of nearly one and a half milliards.

During the course of one year 144 million single postcards were delivered through the German posts and 16 million postcards with duplicates attached for answers. For the United States no figures are available, and the next competitor in the race for postcard supremacy is England, with 833 millions, then British India 400 millions, Austria 398 millions, Belgium 280 millions, Russia 210 millions, Hungary 110 millions, Holland 76 millions, Sweden 74 millions, Italy 71 millions, Sweden 34 millions, and Roumania with 28 millions.

France follows right in the rear with only 18 million postcards, but this is owing to the fact that it is just as cheap to send a letter in that country as a postcard.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" has an article on developments in Persia which concludes as follows:—"The condition of Persia is becoming so acute that a Russian occupation of Teheran is not improbable. England has long since come to terms with Russia. In view of this contingency let us guard against meddling in the Persian wasps, nest for the sake of a dubious loan if we are not in a position or not resolved to carry through all we want. Otherwise Persia may easily become another Morocco for us, and we may sacrifice still more of our prestige in the East."

A message received in St. Petersburg from Teheran says:—"In spite of the order of the

KING EDWARD'S LYING-IN-STATE.

Imposing Procession.

THERE was a most wonderful sight witnessed on Tuesday in London, when the mortal part of King Edward passed through lines of silent people and was laid in Westminster Hall, that rich and poor, high and low, might do a last honour to their liege lord.

The crowd was made up of every class: a sheet spread over any portion of the wonderful throng would have covered poverty and affluence, wealth, and well-nigh beggary. It would have covered the stock broker, the person, the artisan, the tradesman, and the well-to-do member of a professional class. It was the strangest crowd, for it did not push, it experienced no panic, it was neither rowdy nor noisy; still more extraordinary, when the inevitable contretemps came to an officer and his horse, it did not laugh. In its patience it waited, whilst the slow hours chimed—eight . . . nine . . . ten . . .

Then into the sombreness of the scene came a flush of colour. Down the Mall, scarlet-coated, white-heckled, the Highlanders came; then another red-coated regiment, crape drooping from the ensign staff. Then the clatter of horses, and the Dragoon Guards, their glittering accoutrements lighting up the gloom, marched to their position.

The Royal West Surrey Regiment, with colours and band, had taken its place, when the Scots Guards swung round the corner from the Horse Guards Parade, then the Irish Guards. Regiment after regiment they fell into their places, dressed and re-dressed, and stood at ease, till in the middle of this black throng ran two strips of scarlet.

Before the line of police, shoulder to shoulder along the entire route, the soldiers stood in double line; before them often the cavalry stood ranked. There was little to see in some places save a charger's quarters, or a line of Highlanders' plumed bonnets, or the squared shoulders of infantry. But uncomplaining they waited, seeing nothing, hoping, at best, to see a little—a patient, a dumb, and a mournful host, the grey of the sky in their hearts, the mist that shrouded the trees in their eyes.

At 9.30 the assembling of the troops commenced amid a flutter of excitement among the watchers outside the gates. The (London) Guards Brigade in their resplendent uniform, commanded by Colonel F. I. Maxse, formed in double rank from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough Gate. Immediately outside the palace were the 1st Grenadiers. Stretched from the north gate to the road across the Green Park, completely blocking this latter as well as Constitution Hill, were the 2nd Life Guards to deep About 10-30 the King drove through the lines to the palace from Marlborough House, acknowledging the salutes of the people as he passed.

A little before eleven o'clock the procession began to line up the Headquarters Staff taking up their position at the entrance to the Mall.

Punctually at 11-30 the procession started, the bands playing Beethoven's "Funeral March" to a special setting. In the crowd there was a strained and then the coffin was seen, slowly moving on the gun carriage, through the gates. Heads were bared as eyes were strained to catch sight of the vehicle with the great dead. The gun carriage was drawn by eight black horses, mounted by artillerymen.

The Royal Standard and the Union Jack were wrapped around the coffin, on which rested the Royal Insignia—the Crown, the Orb, and the Sceptre. On either side of the casket were Guardsmen drawn from the King's Company of the Grenadiers, with reversed arms. The Royal Standard was borne aloft at the rear. Quietly simple though the ceremony appeared, the crowd were touched by its significance. Every head was bared, Not a word was spoken.

As the King passed through the gates into the great open space, following immediately behind the coffin, his Majesty seemed forgetful of the great inheritance he had obtained. He was not a King, but a son mourning for his father. Sympathetic faces were turned towards his Majesty, but, with head bent, the King passed through the lines, noticing no one. Sadly, it seemed, the two elder sons—the Duke of Cornwall and Prince Albert—followed on either side and walking a pace behind their father. They were dressed in cadet uniforms, with white caps.

Another reminder of the ample precautions that had been taken by the police to prevent any untoward incident occurring was seen when Sir [illegible], of Scotland Yard, who knows intendent [illegible] man in England, was more of Anarchists than any [illegible] ostentatiously dressed in a frock coat and silk hat.

Following his Majesty with one's eyes as he passed, his white-gloved hand raised to the trailing colours of the infantry, one almost forgot to observe the royal throng that followed him. There was a tall man in naval uniform—the King of Norway. The Duke of Connaught walked by his side, and the helmeted officer near him was his father, the King of Denmark. The lords-in-waiting, the officers of State, cocked hat and plumed hat, scarlet coat and blue coat, red ribbon of order, purple and golden and sky-blue ribbon, one missed all these, for the eyes of the people were turned towards Buckingham Palace, to the carriages that were coming, and to one carriage behind which the Royal Standard was upheld. The windows of the carriage were closed, the dark interior made of the glass a mirror that flung back the reflection of the crowd, but when your eyes became accustomed to the sheen you saw four ladies. But for one only the crowd had eyes. A pale, beautiful woman in the deepest black. Her veil was of the thinnest, and one could see her face and her sorrowful eyes. The crowd could not cheer: they could only look their love, and the Queen-Mother leant forward, searching the faces of her friends, eagerly piteously, giving look for look, giving love for love.

Closely following came Queen Mary. She was with her children, a very sad lady, for she, too, had lost a father who was a very wise friend.

IN PALACE YARD.

At the entrance to Westminster Hall, underneath the awning, stood those whose duty it was to receive the procession. Two sides of a square of cavalry enclosed that part of the yard where the "cortege" would find its end, but except where police moved silently to a new position or first aid men brought out from the crush those who fainted, there was so little movement that it seemed as if the whole world had waited a space to mourn. Men of high rank and of much distinction were everywhere around. The Duke of Norfolk hurried past on his way to the door of the hall, others equally distinguished had no time to answer the ceaseless round of salutes from the hard-worked soldiers and sailors.

"Rest on your arms reversed," cried commander of the sailors, and then there strode into view the two giant figures at the head of the procession, motionless save for their feet, wonderfully impressive—bearids of what followed. With a sweep the hats of the men came off, quickly the leading part of the cortege led on past the gates, and then came the gun-carriage, the coffin draped and surmounted with the crown. Women sobbed quietly, and men felt the thrill of a great emotion pass through them as the body of the late King passed on to the first stage of his rest.

Only once did King George move his head, and then to gaze hurridly round as he approached the awning at the entrance to the hall.

The massed bands of the Guards had drawn to one side on the right of the entrance, facing the great pile of buildings. Now they were playing the Dead March in "Saul," the deep boom of the drums with the rustle of the sidedrums producing an effect which cannot adequately be expressed.

There followed, like a panorama, so quickly and yet so slowly did they pass, all the royalties who had come to pay honour to the departed. Then men and women bowed their heads the more as passed the figure of one dear to every one—alone seemingly in her grief, veiled, but occasionally acknowledging the silent tributes with an incline of the head—the Queen-Mother. That was indeed, the great moment, the climax of a ceremony which had sent many near to openly expressed grief. The real grief was always present, so that the end of the procession was looked on with eyes that did not see.

The band continued its lament as from the road could be seen approaching the gun-carriage sight bare-headed Grenadiers. Inside the yard the pageant had reached its culminating point. All the mourners had disappeared from view, but the stately and steady cavalry men remained.

With no preliminary ceremony the Guardsmen reverently lifted the coffin from the gun-carriage, and as they marched with slow steps towards the awning the carriage wheeled smartly away and the band ceased its playing. A sigh went up from the crowd, sharp commands again issued from the officers, the men came back to their positions at the slope, and the hot sun poured down on a people deeply moved.

THE PUBLIC VIEW.

The huge crowd which rapidly assembled to view the dead King's public lying-in-state was admirably kept in order by a large force of police. There must have been between 25,000 and 30,000 people marshalled in the queue when the head of it began to move through Westminster Hall. That number had collected in the short space of two hours, and there was a swiftly-flowing tide following it up which continued unabated until the hour for closing the doors for the night arrived. The computation made by the officer of police in charge at the entrance was that during the earlier hours the rate of progress through the Hall was about 8,000 to 10,000 an hour. He was confident that in the last hours the numbers were larger. Thus a fair calculation of the total number passing through in the six hours would be 50,000 to 60,000. The people composing the queue appeared to come chiefly from the industrial classes. Nearly all wore mourning garments or some token of mourning, and their behaviour throughout the after noon was all that could be desired. As the hour for closing the doors, 10 o'clock, approached the length of the line gradually decreased, but it was impossible to get all through, the line still extending to the end of the gardens adjoining the House of Lords when the clock struck. Then some thousands were turned away, but though disappointed they dispersed quietly.

When the public were admitted to Westminster Hall shortly after 4 o'clock much of the splendour of the earlier scene had vanished. A little time before the dead King was surrounded, as he was so often in his life by princes and nobles, by the holders of high position in the State, by great officers, and by those who help to make the laws of the land. They were dismissed with a benediction, and for a space all was calm and still within the hall. In that solemn interval of silence the spectacle presented by the empty building was one of stately simplicity. In the centre of the floor was the catafalque covered with a shroud of richly-embroidered cream satin. On this lay draped the silken folds of the Royal Standard, and gronped on the top were Crown, Sceptre, and Orb, while at the head of the coffin was raised a beautiful processional cross. At the head of the coffin stood four members of the King's Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms, with halberds reversed, and flanking the bier on either side were two officers of the Grenadier Guards, standing motionless with bowed heads and leaning on their swords. At each of the four corners was a Yeoman of the Guard, and at the foot of the coffin a Goorkha officer, perhaps the least mobile of this statuesque military group, aroused curiosity. The beautiful wreaths which had been piled at the foot of the catafalque, and the general setting of the dim palace had all to be surveyed if at all in fewer moments than the hours that many had waited and there was scarcely one who did not leave the hall trying as far as possible with backward glances to gain some new impression of the spectacle.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

Protestant Memorial to the Premier.

A numerously attended meeting convened by the London Council of United Protestant Societies was held at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens on May 13, to protest against any alteration in the form of the Sovereign's Protestant Declaration. Lord Kinnaird presided, and there were Protestants present from all parts of the country. The proceedings were private, but afterwards a communication was made to the Press, in which it was stated that it had been decided to submit the following memorial to the Prime Minister:—

"The London Council of United-Protestant Societies deeply regrets that it should be compelled, in the interests of the Protestant people of this country to deal with a controversial subject at a time when, in common with the whole Empire, they lament the death of their late beloved Sovereign King Edward VII. As, however, it has been stated in the Press that his Majesty's Government intend to introduce a Bill into Parliament seriously to alter and modify the Declaration to be made by the Sovereign at his accession, the council feel it their duty to inform his Majesty's Government that the most strenuous opposition will be offered to any such proposal."

Among the reasons given in the memorial for this opposition are the following:—

1. That so recently as last year, when the Roman Catholic Disabilities (Removal) Bill was debated in the House of Commons, fewer than sixty members, representing English, Scotch, and Welsh constituencies, voted for the second reading—the greater portion of the 138 members voting in its favour being Irish Roman Catholic.

2. The example of those European nations which have had the longest experience of the political and religious claims and methods of the Roman Catholic Church clearly shows that is would be neither safe nor wise for this country to weaken or modify in any way the existing safeguards of our Protestantism.

3. The practice of the Roman Catholic Church of anathematising all who differ from her distinctive tenets invalidates the claim of Roman Catholics to have the language of the Declaration, which contain no anathemas and inflicts no penalties, altered or modified.

4. The Declaration in its present form became law because it has been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a Popish Prince or by a King or Queen marrying a Papist.

The meeting was adjourned until after the funeral of his late Majesty and pending the receipt of an answer from Mr. Asquith, when the question of public demonstrations, public petitions, and a memorial to the King will be considered.

A similar memorial has been sent by the Protestant Truth Society (of which Mr. Kensit is head) to all members of both Houses of Parliament.

At the annual meeting of the Protestant Evangelical Mission a resolution was passed with one dissentient requesting Mr. Asquith to resist all overtures for the modification of the declaration required of the Sovereign at his accession.

THE SECOND DIVISION AT ALDERSHOT.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Second Division at Aldershot will be brought to war establishment for Army manœuvres next September, and that it has been decided to complete the units of this division by utilising the services of Regular and Special Reservists. The services of Regular Reservists will be made use of to a limited extent only, such as are required being invited to volunteer for about fifteen days' training during the manœuvre period. The Special Reservists will be called up to carry out their annual training at such time as will include the manœuvre period, and will be embodied in the Regular battalions of the regiments to which they belong. By employing Special Reservists in this manner the cost of bringing the battalions to war establishment will be considerably less than if the services of Regular Reservists were utilised for this purpose. Further, it is desired to ascertain by an experiment how best Special Reservists can be amalgamated with the 'personnel' of a Regular battalion. The experiment that will be carried out during the forthcoming manœuvres will therefore be of considerable interest, inasmuch as the wastage of war in our Regular battalions will in future have to be made good mainly from the Special Reserve. The Fourth Infantry Brigade, which forms part of the Second Division and consists of four battalions of Guards, will not be brought to war establishment for the reason that the Guards, whose Regular reserve is sufficient for all purposes, have no special Reserve battalions belonging to them. This brigade will be replaced by the Third Infantry Brigade, which will be completed to war establishment in the manner already indicated. The Third Brigade forms part of the First Division.

A NEW CUNARDER.

The "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" states that the Cunard Line has placed with Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, contract for building a fast liner for the Atlantic service like the Franconia, which is now building. The new vessel will, however, represent an entirely new type of combined passenger and cargo express steamer. She will have a displacement of 16,000 tons, will be 600 feet long and 70 feet wide, and will be equipped with turbine engines that are expected to give her remarkable speed. She is intended primarily for the Liverpool and Boston trade.

THE KING'S FUNERAL.

A VAST PAGEANT.

London, May 20.

Under a blazing sun and cloudless sky, through a crowd the like of which London has never seen before, the body of King Edward was borne in a State procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station. Nature and art combined to make the spectacle the grandest and most impressive that can be conceived. Long before day had dawned large crowds assembled on the line of route. In Hyde Park was a scene of extraordinary magic. The immense greensward had become the camp of armed men, and the white of the tents threw into vivid contrast the green of spring. All through the early hours of the morning multitudes poured towards the vantage points, and gradually the whole route became a living scene of black. Almost all were in the deepest mourning, and even the poorest wore some scrap of crepe to mark their sorrow for their King and friend. The vastness of the crowd as the hour for the procession approached took the breath away. It was incomparably bigger than at the Coronation procession, the funeral of Queen Victoria, or even the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. Early in the morning the troop lining the route marched up and took their positions, breaking the sombre mass with bright patches of colour. Punctual to the minute the procession moved off at 9-50, while the guns boomed their last salute from Hyde Park.

The river of colour ran through the sea of black. First came the officers of the Headquarters' Staff, and then the long line of soldiers and sailors of every arm and service—Territorials were in the van, then detachments of troops from the Dominions, whose presence attracted enormous attention, and the special reserve, and infantry of the line. Remarkable among these were the Gordon Highlanders who marched with a magnificent swing which took the heart of the crowd. After them again followed the Foot Guards, the cavalry of the line, and the superb Household Cavalry, their cuirasses and brilliant accoutrements flashing in the sun. Then it was the turn of the red and blue Marines and three hundred admirable bluejackets of the Royal Navy. All marched with arms reversed with slow funeral step.

Behind the Marines came a fresh crowd of brilliant uniforms—the foreign Attaches of deputations from regiments in foreign armies of which King Edward was colonel. They were a veritable blaze of colour, in scarlet sky-blue, pure white all the colours of the rainbow—a picture of martial bravery. After them rode the generals in scarlet, and a group of three field-marshals—Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Sir Evelyn Wood the cynosure of every eye, Next came the Headquarters Staff, the Lords of the Admiralty in their blue and gold and a great company of the late King's aides-de-camp naval and military. All sounds in the vast crowd were stilled, and there was the deepest silence broken only by the very faint music of the bands. As the gun-carriage with the coffin drew near all heads were uncovered and all eyes were fixed upon that sight which London beheld for the last time. Upon the magnificent pall lay the Crown, the Orb and Sceptre.

CONCOURSE OF KINGS AND PRINCES.

Slowly it moved, slowly it passed, and with sad hearts his subjects bade their last farewell to their great King. Behind the dead followed the charger that would carry him no more, riderless, and his favourite Cesar, led by a Highland gillie. After the carriage rode a mighty procession of kings in wondrous splendour. King George rode with the German Emperor, a chivalrous figure, at his right, and the Duke of Connaught on his left. The Kings of Norway, of the Hellenes, of Spain, of Bulgaria, of Portugal, and of Denmark followed, and the latest of all to mount the throne, the King of the Belgians, brought up the rear, with behind the host of princes. The procession of royal carriages succeeded with their splendid liveries of scarlet. In the first state coach rode the Queen-mother. She looked out on the host of people with a pale, drawn face, draped with the heaviest crepe, and bowed gently. Her coming was the signal for a scene of unparalleled emotion. Women broke down and sobbed at the thought of her loss and sorrow. All along the route it was the same, silence as she passed broken only by the sound of sobs. In the second carriage rode Queen Mary. In the eighth Mr. Roosevelt's sun-tanned face attracted attention. With the ninth marched the Colonial troops present in the procession, which gave a martial note to the ceremony. There stood the three representatives of the Britains beyond the Seas—Lord Strathcona, who may be called the maker of modern Canada; Sir George Reid, Commissioner of the Commonwealth; and Mr. Hall Jones, High Commissioner of New Zealand. Police and Fire Brigade detachments brought up the rear. At 11-57 the funeral train left Paddington.

THE RITES AT WINDSOR.

Reaching Windsor early in the afternoon, the coffin was drawn on the guncarriage by seamen of the Royal Navy to St. George's Chapel, through streets crowded with sombre multitudes. Those asked to assist at the last funeral rites began early to fill the nave. Some took their places in the purple-covered aisles; others, the most distinguished, passing through the screen into the gloom of the Garter Chapel. They were the Princes and many professions those who were bidden to say farewell to the King. Among them the statesmen take the foremost place and hold the deepest attention. Mr. Arthur Balfour is an early arrival, and not far behind come Lord Lansdowne, Messrs Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham, Messrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Gerald Balfour. The Ministry is present in force, London only has Prime Minister, whose absence is noticeable; but there are the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary, Messrs. Haldane and McKenna, Messrs, Harcourt and Samuel, Messrs. Birrell and Burns, to represent the views of the Front Bench. Then follows all that is memorable in English life, men of ancient titles—Devonshire and Rutland; great administrators like Lord Milner; learned judges to uphold the dignity of the Bench; with the Lord Chief Justice at their head, took their places in solemn silence. Among the veteran Peers were to be noted Lord Knuteford who long since passed his eightieth year, and Lord Morley of Blackburn, upon whom the cares of office seem to weight heavily. The Scottish judges surprised us with their unaccustomed robes; and many a soldier who has deserved well of his country, many a naval officer mingled in the throng. Then the long train of Ambassadors passed into the Garter Chapel—the representatives of Germany and Spain, M. Cambon and M. de Soveral, who had the double title of friend and ambassador to be there; then came noble Indians in flowing white robes, the Chinese Ambassador, enwrapped in a flowered gown of blue; the representative of Turkey, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, by way of contrast, in the plain uniform of a private gentleman.

After a time seemingly of interminable waiting, there is a stir, and down towards the entrance advance the two Archbishops, Canterbury and York, and with them walk the Bishop of Winchester. Prelate of the Order of the Garter; the Bishop of Oxford, the Order's Chancellor, followed by the canons, minor canons, lay clerks, and choristers of St. George's Chapel.

Presently the long line of choristers divides, and between them approach up the nave the Heralds, in the panoply of their magnificence, with the Royal Arms embroidered on their coats—Blue Mantle and Portcullis, Rouge Croix and Rouge Dragon. Then there is a pause in the perfectly-spaced procession, and the Duke of Argyll, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, advances with his deputy, Lord Esher. They in turn are followed by other Heralds, magnificent in name and array—York and Windsor, Richmond and Somerset, Norroy, Ulster and Lyon King-of Arms, Usher of the Black Rod, and Garter King-at-Arms. And after the grandeur of the Heralds there walked alone, impressive in his simple dignity, the Earl Marshal; and at last, when the King's Squerries had passed, came the moment of high emotion. From afar is heard the piping of the unseen sailors, and then, after a brief pause, the King is carried aloft on the shoulders of his Guards, five stalwart soldiers on either side. Easily they mount the steps, and at last the coffin which holds that which was so dear to us, so puissant in the councils of Europe, is borne slowly and solemnly through the nave. A Union Jack covers the coffin, and the sight of it brings to our saddened memory what King Edward VII., whose mortal remains lie beneath it, did for the kingdom which it symbolises. First after the coffin walked King George, giving his hand to the Queen-mother. He walked with a dignity and pathos which presage a wise and prosperous reign. He who can feel acutely can act nobly and there is none who saw the simple and brave carriage of George V. as he followed his father to the last resting-place without admiration and respect. And next in order walked the German Emperor, supporting on his arm the Empress Marie of Russia; and in their steps the Duke of Connaught, the Kings of Norway, Greece, and Spain, of Bulgaria and Denmark, of Portugal and Belgium. Thereafter followed a throng of princes—Princes of Germany and Russia. Princes of France and Sweden, Princes of Greece and Montenegro, princes allied to our own Royal House; representatives of Republics—Mr. Roosevelt and M. Pichon—marked off by their plain evening dress from the assemblage of brilliantly-uniformed princes. It was such a magnificent array as no other country or other occasion has ever witnessed, and splendid as it was, it was sincere also.

Before the High Alter stood the coffin, faced by the Archbishops and the clergy, and about it gathered the kings and princes of Europe. The wonderful lesson was read by the Dean of Windsor: "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?" Audible in every corner of the Garter Chapel, these beautiful words struck in many hearts a reverberative chord. Then the solemn anthem "His body is burried in peace, but his Name liveth for evermore" was chanted by the choir, and at the impressive moment—before the coffin began to descend out of our sight—King George, with the Queen-mother still stood behind the bier of the dead King, stepped forward and laid whatseemed a book upon the Union Jack which covered the coffin; and then in clarion tones the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayer which begins with the grave words of warning, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery," and he spoke its solemn concluding words, "Suffer us at our last hour for any pains of death to fall from Thee." The great remains of Edward VII. vanished from our sight. There was the altar; still there were the environing kings; the coffin shrouded with the Union Jack had passed into the unseen realm from which there is no return. Then there came upon your ear the clear tones of the Garter Principal King-of-Arms pronouncing the styles of his late Most Sacred Majesty. Not a word was lost to the listening assembly:—

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter."

VISIT TO THE TOMB.

After the funeral service the royal mourners drove back to Windsor Castle, and luncheon was served in St. George's Hall. Subsequently King George, Queen Mary, the Queen-mother, King Manoel, Queen Maud, and Princess Victoria proceeded to Dean's Cloisters and inspected the wreaths.

The royal party afterwards descended into the royal vault, where King Edward's remains rest on a stone table in the centre. Mr. A. Y. Nutt, resident architect at Windsor Castle, accompanied the royal party. The Queen-mother placed a beautiful wreath of white lilies on the coffin, and the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria also deposited wreaths. The party remained in tha vault for some time. As they were driven down Castle Hill on the way to the Railway station they obtained a view of the collection of beautiful wreaths which had been placed alongside the Chapel. There were large crowds in the streets, to whom the Queen-mother repeatedly bowed.

At 5-15 the royal party left Windsor for London. King George and Queen Mary drove to the station in a closed carriage. The Queen-mother was accompanied to the station in a closed carriage by her sister, the Empress Marie; and the King of Portugal, the German Emperor, and the King of Spain drove in an open landau. The Duke of Cornwall, Princess Mary, and Prince Henry occupied another carriage. The Duke of Connaught walked to the station.

Later the public were permitted to enter, the Castle and view the magnificent wreaths. Thousands of people had been waiting throughout the afternoon to enjoy this privilege. They were marshalled into a queue, and passed through Dean's Cloisters to the north side of the Chapel, and then they proceeded along to the west and north-sides.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In reference to the rumoured large increase in the number of Austria-Hungarian Dreadnoughts, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" declares that feeling in parliamentary circles is so strongly in favour of a large navy that members of the Hungarian delegation have repeatedly urged the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Marine to submit to both delegations a Bill modelled on the German Navy Act of 1900. Such a Bill was actually drafted last year, but was held back owing to financial considerations, but (according to the "Nachrichten's informant) it will certainly be laid before the delegations during the next session. The new Navy Act will, if accepted in the form proposed by the Government, necessitate the doubling of Austria-Hungary's naval expenditure, and parliamentary assent to this policy is confidently expected. According to the "Hamburger Nachrichten," the forthcoming Navy Act will provide for the construction of twenty Dreadnaughts, of which sixteen are to be completed by 1920. These are to be divided into five divisions of four battleships each, one or two cruisers of 3,000 or 4,000 tons to be attached to each division. The Bill will also provide for an increased number of torpedo boats and submarines. The "Hamburger Nachrichten" concludes as follows:—

"It is clear that a definite plan of shipbuilding fixed by law would involve heavy financial burdens, so that it is possible that the delegations may modify the Government Bill by amending it in such a way that only eight Dreadnoughts will be completed by 1920 instead of 16; but the feeling in favour of naval expansion prevalent in parliamentary circle, and the popular demand for a large navy, give ground for the hope that a new era for the Austro-Hungarian fleet is in view."

So much for the "Hamburger Nachrichten," but, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," while there is no doubt of the hope entertained by Germany that Austria-Hungary will make material accessions to her fleet, and thus strengthen the Triple Alliance from the naval point of view, it is questionable whether the finances of Austria-Hungary will permit her to undertake such a programme, spread though it may be over ten years. It is possible that the whole conception is one of those ballons 'd'essai' in which the Wilhelmstrasse is so fertile, and which may always be excepted at any supposed turning point in European politics.

GERMANY.

Mr. Roosevelt on May 14 visited the Berlin Zoological Gardens and spent a considerable time among the animals. During the day Mr. Roosevelt received from the Emperor a cream-coloured vase from his Majesty's own porcelain works at Cadinen. There were receptions on May 13 and 14 at the American Embassy. Mr. Roosevelt with his family left Berlin for London on May 15 shortly before midday. Before the train started Mr. Roosevelt made a short speech expressing his thanks for the reception which he had received, and pointing out that it was impossible for him to say how much he had enjoyed his stay in Berlin.

The Emperor William presented Mr. Roosevelt before his departure with a copy of the magnificent volume de luxe "The Kaiser and Art," which was produced some years ago. The title page bears a cordial dedication in his Majesty's handwriting.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas of Oldenburg has been awarded a medal by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin for having rescued from drowning the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. As the Grand Duchess was stepping into a rowing boat at Rabensteinfeld, on the lake of Schwerin, the boat capsized. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is twelve years old, sprang into the water and succeeded in bringing to land the Grand Duchess Marie, who had nearly lost consciousness.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

By virtue of the agreements between Mulai Hafid and the French Government a Commission has been instituted at Tangier to deal with foreign claims. The Commission, which is to begin its labours on June 1, will be authorised to settle all claims on the part of foreigners against the Maghsen relating to engagements or events before June 30, 1909. The procedure of the Commission will be regulated in accordance with the special international 'regiement' which has been drawn up with approval of the representatives of the Powers at Tangier and was formally signed by them on April 25 of this year.

A Tangier telegram of May 16 states:—Grave news is being received here from Fez concerning the fighting between the mehalla of the Sultan and the Hyaina tribe. The Government troops are being attacked daily by the tribesmen, who have been joined by the Teoul, Branes, and Riata tribes. The weakness displayed by the Sultan's forces has greatly encouraged their opponents, and the mehalla has suffered heavy losses, while many men have been taken prisoners and a great number have deserted. The Grand Chamberlain commanding the imperial troops has begged for all possible reinforcements, and the Sultan has despatched all the men available. This measure has left Fez practically without troops. The representatives of the Powers here take a pessimistic view of the situation.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, at the conference on the Congo frontier question, signed the protocol on May 14. According to the Journal de Bruxelles the frontier between the Congo and German East Africa will henceforth follow the river Pusizi and the shore of Lake Kivu, leaving the island of Kwijwi in the lake to Belgium. Thence the line will pass to the east of Goma across the submit of mount Karissmbi to the submit of Mount Sabinio, where the British Belgian, and German frontiers will meet. From Mount Sabinio the frontier between the Congo and Uganda will follow a straight line towards the summit of Mount Ngabua, and from that point to Lake Albert Edward along the course of the Isea. After crossing the lake in a straight line the frontier will run towards this river to the source, afterwards passing over Marguerite Peak, leaving half of Mount Ruwenzori to Belgium, and descending by the course of the Lamia and the Semliki to Lake Albert. From the north of the Semliki the frontier will cross the middle of Lake Albert to a point opposite the Mahagi strip held on lease by Belgium. Belgium aequires all the territory situated to the north of the Semliki and on the western shore of Lake Albert.

CRETE.

The situation in Crete is viewed in diplomatic circles with considerable apprehension, inasmuch as there is reason to believe that the Turkish Government is using the recent incidents in the Cretan Chamber to bring again the whole question to the front.

It seems that the hostility towards the Moslem deputies is due less to their refusal to take the oath to the King of the Hellenes, which is not unnatural, although it may be mentioned they did so in the last Assembly—than to the resolutions which their leader introduced affirming that the action of the Christian deputies in taking this step was an infringement of the rights of Ottoman sovereignty. This caused much exasperation. It is reported in Greek circles that an agitation is to be set on foot in Turkey to emphasise the Ottoman view of the whole question, and this may cause reprisals.

The Ambassadors of the protecting Powers have informed the Porte verbally that the Consuls-General of the four Powers have notified the President of the Cretan Assembly that any attempt to exclude Moslem Deputies will have serious consequences. The President of the Assembly professed his inability to give an answer pending the formation of the new Ministry. The Greek Legation has made representations to the Minister of the Interior in regard to the disrespectful language used concerning the King of the Hellenes at meetings held at Salonica and elsewhere. Talaat Bey promised to order the local authorities to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

ALBANIA.

The Special Correspondent of the "Times" who has returned from a reconnaissance with an official patrol in the direction of Prizrend, says that the majority of the Albanian villages are flying white flags intimating that they are prepared to surrender their arms. Fresh troops are pouring into Ferisowitch and are being pushed out in detachments to give effect to the resolve of the Turkish Government to carry out its reforms. The correspondent adds that from what has happened in the Albanian and Prizrend districts it is probable that Europe must recast its estimate of the staying powers of the Albanian highlanders.

Shevket Torgut Pasha the Turkish commander, has begun a systematic disarmament of the villages near Ferisovitch.

There is a lull in the operations in order to admit of a further Turkish concentration with a view to combined simultaneous operations in the interior of high Albania.

RUSSIA.

The Committee of the Duma which has been considering the Government Bill concerning Russo-Finnish relations has concluded its deliberations. A Finnish correspondent of the "Times" contributes a review of the Bill, in which he points out that it gives Finland no voice in legislating on questions which "do not relate solely to the internal affairs of the country." He describes how the measure will deprive the Finnish people of the right to tax themselves through their own Government, and how the Russian Parliament will have power to determine the rights of Russian subjects in Finland. He adds that if the Bill is passed there will be resistance to any attempt to execute the law under the procedure outlined in the Bill.

Russo-Japanese Relations.—A St. Petersburg correspondent gives a statement of the present relations between Russia and Japan. He says that both countries have realised the expediency of a closer understanding and that the political and economic interests of the two nations have strengthened the existing tendency on their part to come together. He points out however that the road to a final understanding must first be cleared of disputes lasting out of the late war. These disputes, he thinks are of a trifling nature with one exception which relates to the capture of Russian hospital ships. He adds that M. Ivolsky and Baron Motono will probably resume negotiations which will tend to a settlement in the near future and he denies the truth of the statements that Japan contemplates the immediate annexation of Cores, pointing out that when that event occurs it may be presumed that Japan's allies and friends will not suffer.

A committee has been formed in St. Petersburg to draw up the statutes of a Russo-Japanese Society for mutual advancement in letters, arts and science.

In the Duma yesterday Count Bobrinsky, the Nationalist Deputy, made an indignant protest against the action of the British and Irish members of Parliament who addressed a memorial on the Finnish question to the Duma.

FLAGSHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

North Sea Incident.

The first division of the Atlantic battleship Fleet arrived at Dover from Norway, and particulars were obtained of an exceedingly narrow escape from disaster which befell the battleship Prince of Wales, flagship of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg during night operations in the recent North Sea manœuvres.

The affair occurred at two a.m., in a dense fog, whilst the Atlantic squadron was acting as an enemy's fleet attempting to carry out damage to East Coast ports, with a powerful British Fleet in pursuit. The battleships were steaming with all lights out, and every man was in his war position. Under these very trying conditions the watch on the flagship were keeping a specially close look-out, but the fog was so dense that it was impossible to see from end to end of the ship.

Suddenly a battleship loomed out of the surrounding blackness. Members of the crew or the Prince of Wales state that a collision appeared invitable, and from the position of the two ships it was feared the flagship would be rammed amidships.

All possible steps were taken on the flagships to avert the collision, but there was only a matter of seconds. The danger had also been seen on board the other ship and the shouting of orders could be plainly heard. As a result of the rapid manœuvring, the other battleship, which proved to be the Implacable, also of the Atlantic Fleet, just scraped past the Prince of Wales, the two ships being so close that the men state that they could easily have jumped from one vessel to the other as they passed. The flagship carries 780 crew, and the Implacable 750. Only the smartness of the officers and crews of both ships averted what in the dense fog might have been a terrible disaster.

MARY LADY GUNNING, widow of Sir George Gunning, Bart., has died at her residence, Little Horton House, near Northampton, from shock following an accident on May 1, when she slipped while coming downstairs and fractured her thigh. Lady Gunning was eighty-one years of age.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

The late King's broadmindedness, said Dr. Rowland, appeared in his dealings with all classes and denominations of his people. He had no sympathy with the narrow-minded bigotry often displayed towards Nonconformists. At the first Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by her Majesty's express wish, representative Nonconformists were invited to attend the ceremony, but at the second Jubilee the old prejudice of officialdom reasserted itself, so that they were excluded, as had been usual. The Prince of Wales, as he then was, being informed of this, made the startling reply, "If Nonconformists are not present at the Jubilee I shall not be present, nor do I think my mother the Queen will be there." Thirty tickets were at once sent, and as chairman of the Congregational Union that year it was his privilege to receive one of them." Lord Rosebery knew King Edward more intimately than any other living statesman and therefore more than ordinary interest attaches to the eloquent eulogy he delivered at a special court of the Governors of the Royal British Hospital on Wednesday. "Our incomparable Sovereign" found the Empire at war and it was this, Lord Rosebery thinks, that gave the note and the inspiration to his reign. Before he was crowned the Empire was at peace and peace was pursued by him throughout the whole of his reign." Not merely the Princes and Sovereigns of the world whom our King sought to win over to our country, it was the people as well. No one can have seen him in any foreign country where he stayed without seeing how profoundly he attracted to his personality the communities among whom he was living." Like Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery warns us against the motion that that our late King set himself as a diplomatist and statesman to do work which was not proper for a constitutional King but which is the natural work of Ministers and diplomatists. He was not intent on framing alliances or bringing about understandings hostile to other countries what Lord Rosebery believes King Edward hoped to do—and Lord Rosebery ought to know—was by his own winning tact exquisite kindliness of native and transparent goodness of his character to write all people in bonds of friendship so far as may be, and so to bring about the place which he had nearest his heart. Here is another extract from this admirable speech:—"I suppose no King has ever reigned of whom we have any record who has attained the marked and real popularity—popularity in the true sense of the word—which was attained by King Edward. We loved and venerated his mother. His mother, leading a more secluded life, had not the same personal popularity in every part of the Kingdom which was attained by King Edward. How was that? Was it not because he was so essentially human! When it behoved him to be a King he was a King, but all the time he was a man with a man's heart, a man's natute, and more than a man's compassion for those who were less well placed than himself. He loved peace and he loved the poor. No heart could have gone out more earnestly than his to that other grave not open but closed below the sea at Whitehaven, were so many scores of brave men lie to-day. It is not too much to say that our late King—I say it in my heart and conscience—in view of the character and the weight that he had established in the councils of the world, in view of the efforts that he was constantly making for the promotion of peace, in view of the sympathy by which he was enabled to knit together nations other than his own was at the time of his death one of the greatest agencies for good existing in the world. What Lord Rosebery said about our new ruler and here again his lordship speaks with knowledge cannot be summarised. We are thinking of two Kings to-day, the King to whom I am moving the address and the King whom we have lost. We shall not readily turn our thoughts from our dead King to our living King and yet we cannot but be full to-day of that figure which is called to fill the greatest Throne in the world under circumstances so tragic and so unexpected. We may look, I think, with real hope, real confidence to the re

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY DISASTER.

Lord Lonsdale Descends the Mine.

THIS Mail brings further news of the great colliery disaster at Whitehaven, Cumberland, which involved it has been officially announced the deaths of 136 persons writing on May 15 the correspondent of the "Standard" said.

Friday night's wild scene will not readily be forgotten. But yesterday even those who had led the rush, which at one period threatened to develop into an open riot, had come to realise that there was not a vestige of hope that any of the men lying 200 fathoms in the bowels of the earth under the sea bed could be alive. Deep murmurings of discontent were still to be heard here and there, but when, late yesterday afternoon, it became known that the Earl of Lonsdale, after a personal inspection, had decided that the right course had been followed, a more reasonable spirit was everywhere manifested.

Lord Lonsdale than whom there is no one more popular in the country, arrived at the scene after an all-night journey from London. Accompanied by the Chief Constable of Cumberland, carrying a collier's safety lamp, and clothed just as he was on his arrival in a grey suit with white vest, he at once descended the mine. His lordship's impressions are best conveyed in his own words.

"All the light we had," he said, "was that given by our safety lamps. Along the main road we had to pick our way, and although it would be hard to say what distance we covered, we must certainly have gone nearly a mile. That, of course, is a long way from the fire, but even where we were the atmosphere and the heat were bad enough. I am convinced that the right course has been adopted in walling up the area of the fire. If the expert rescuers, with all the latest scientific equipment, could not effect a rescue, little could be expected of men not so advantaged. Nothing can be done to get to the spot, and I am afraid the poor fellows must have been overcome almost instantly. No good would have come in allowing further attempts at rescue; that would have been courting further disaster."

Two hours later the eagerly awaited message from the Home Office arrived. There was the reply to the message sent on the previous afternoon by Mr. J. Hanlon, the local miners' agent. These two opinions were mainly responsible for the feeling of resignation which became apparent as the day progressed.

Saturday was market day, and into the town trooped large numbers from neighbouring places, all making their way to the quiet lane which led to the pit mouth. There were rumours and counter-rumours of what might happen, and the extra police, drafted in from Workington and other places near, remained on duty. Had the word been given at any time hundreds of men would have willingly come forward to attempt the impossible. Mr. Hanlon did all that was possible to break down the spirit of revolt, but during the afternoon and evening there were many gatherings where only a little march was needed to set fire to the feeling of discontent.

Rough in many ways are these men of Cumberland, but they are difficult to move when their heads are full of any real or fancied grievance. Yet, at the moment when there are no scenes, Whitehaven seems abnormally calm. Away up in the Ginns district, where a large number of the ill-fated men lived, the grief of the women is hidden by the walls of their houses. But here in the town itself, within easy hail of the colliery, things run on in much the same groove. Bands of men and women, quietly conversing, are for ever on the move, their noisy clogs clattering on the cobblestoned roads, waking up the echoes.

Pitiful scenes were witnessed at the pithead on Saturday morning. It was pay day, and the men of the day shift, clad for the most part in black, wandered slowly and sorrowfully to the pit for their packets of money. Now and again a group of women, some young and some old, all but an ovzl patch of their faces hidden by the shawls tied tightly round their heads, wearing heavy clogs, and in some cases carrying or leading young children, moved inside the gates. These were the wives and children of the entombed. Scarcely a sob was heard or a tear to be seen. Perhaps it was their horror of public display which was the reason, for the night before, in the district where most of the men lived, I had witnessed, inside small houses, scenes of distress fit to break one's heart.

During Saturday afternoon and evening the mayor and other of the town's public men visited the homes of the bereaved families communicating the details of the Queen-Mother's telegram.

To-day, if anything the gloom has deepened. The officials were at first not certain how many men remained in the mine. The number was given originally at 130, but it now appears that six other names should have been added to the official list. These are:—W. Mullholland (married) J.Oldfield (married), Edward Fonar (single), Edward Denvir (single), Jonathan Wilson (a contractor), and a young man named Cooper of Brockerhwaite.

The insurance companies are ready to pay out the money due to the families so certain are they that there can be no hope of life in the pit. But many of the women refuse to accept of sign the necessary papers. Hopes—which can never be realised—are being kept up. There is the case of Mrs. Wren, the wife of Isaac Wren one of the most experienced miners in the district. This poor woman refuses to be sympathised with for she is strong in the belief that her "man" lives. He told her, so she says, many months ago, that if anything went wrong in the pit, she was not to worry, as he knew a way out to the shore. No one has the heart to argue with her.

More than half the families in the Ginns district of Whitehaven have been heavily hit by the disaster. One of the dead men leaves thirteen children. He married a widow with eight. The families which suffered most are the McAlisters, Courts, Walkers, Garraways, Heslops, Taggarts, McCluskeys, and McGarrys. There were six McAlisters in all, a father three sons, and two nephews. Several of the men were only recently married, and at least three were to have been wed within the next few days. Lord Lonsdale's sympathy and kindliness is everywhere spoken of with satisfaction.

The following touching message was received from the Queen-Mother by the mayor of the town on Saturday:—

Even in my crushing grief I am not insensible to that of others. Please, therefore, let all the bereaved widows and members of the families of those poor men who have lost their lives in the terrible colliery disaster know at once that in my own sorrow my heart bleeds for them. I am sending you to-day £100 as a donation from myself towards the fund which I am sure you will raise for the benefit of these poor sufferers. That God may help them in their affliction will be my earnest prayer.—Alexandra.

The following message from the King and Queen was also received on Saturday:—

I am commanded by the King and the Queen to inform your worship that their Majesties wish to subscribe one hundred guineas and fifty guineas respectively to your worship's relief fund for those bereaved through the terrible disaster at Wellington Colliery. The King and the Queen further desire to assure your worship of their heartfelt sympathy with those affected by this appalling catastrophe.—Signed) WILLIAM CARINGTON, Lieut. Colonel.

AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

Launch of The Florida.

Amidst the frantic shouting of 50,000 persons writes a New York correspondents, and five bands crashing out the strains of the 'Star-spangled Panner, the United State battleship Florida of the Dreadnought type was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard today. Miss Bergere Fleming, a pretty girl from "way down South" broke a bottle of champagne over the vessel's big prow as America's most formidable addition to her navy glided down the slipway. The Florida is 521ft in length, and her beam is 88ft; she draws 28½ft. of water, and displaces when fully loaded with her supplies and ammunition 23,033 tons. Her estimated speed is 20 3-4 knots. She will carry 2,500 tons of coal, and is provided with Parson's turbines of 28,000 horsepower. Her main battery will consist of ten 12in. guns, arranged in pairs in five turrets, There is a very formidable secondary battery composed of sixteen 5in. quick-firers, four three-pounders, two one-pounders, and a number of machine guns. There are also two 21in. submerged tubes for torpedoes. Her sister ship, the Utah, is being built at Camden, New Jersey, while the Arkansas and Wyoming, which will exceed the Florida in size by 3,000 tons, are also under construction. The Florida is only 65 per cent. advanced towards completion.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 16th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 23th March, 1903—Lieutenant Henry Stevens has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 14th May.

Admiralty, 17th May.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Wortley Sinclair has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September, 1909.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Thomas Tendron Jeans, M. B. John Hunter Pead, M.B., M.A. George Robert MacMahon, M.B., B.A., Robert Thomas Gilmour, Hilary Charles Arathoon, Thomas Williams Philip, M.B. M.A., Robert Spence Bernard, Lancelot Kiloy, James Mowat, M. B. Shirley Hall Birt, Montague Henry Knapp, Robert Dundonald Jameson, and Hugh Sumerville Barniston, M.B., Dated 16th May.

Admiralty, 18th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Arthur James Denman Macaulay has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 14th May, Gunner William Fiddick has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 14th May, 1910.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Engineer Arthur Edward Starkey to be Senior Engineer Dated 13th May,

Admiralty, 19th May,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Christopher Sullivan Feltrim Fagan is placed on the retired list on account of age, under the provisions of order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-General Frederick Baldwin to be General, vice Fagan, retired. Major-General Townley Ward Dowding to be Lieutenant-General, vice Baldwin promoted. Col Commandant Edwin Loftus McCausland to be Major General, vice Dowding, promoted. Colonel Second Commandant John Frederick Daniel to be Colonel Commandant, vice McCausland, promoted. Dated 19th May.

Admiralty, 20th May,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Coristopher Boyd Andrews is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 20th May.

War Office, May 13.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Col temporary Brig-Gen H Mallsly, C B, C S I, from the division of the Chief of the Staff, to be a brigade commander in India, and to retain the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed March 25. Lieut F H Gale, the Bedfordshire Regt, to be aide-de-camp to Sir R C Williams, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland March 18. The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal staff of the Right Hon Viscount Gladstone, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa:—Lieut G M Paget, Coldstream Guards, to be aide-de-camp April 30; Lieut F W Parish, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be aide-de-camp extra April 23.

Cavalry.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt L E G Oates is seconded for special extra-regimental employment March 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. W Y Foster, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Hlf-pay List May 12; Supernumerary Capt D W Roberts is restored to the Establishment April 28.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J H Balguy, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H E Stanton, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King, is restored to the Establishment May 13. The undermentioned Supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—O L R Gray May 1; H G Howorth May 14. Supernumerary Lieut M R C Nanson is restored to the Establishment May 14; Capt F O Wyatt, M V O, to be adjutant May 1.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service on the Staff:—Capt A B E Cator, Lieut G F P Hamilton May 14.

Infantry.

The Devonshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt N Z Emerson, D S O, is restored to the Establishment April 12.

The Cheshire Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Capt D Walkley retires on retired pay; Sergt-Major J Ryan to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant May 14.

The Welsh Regt—Supernumerary Capt L W D Everett is restored to the Establishment April 21.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf:—Supernumerary Lieut R C Evelegh is restored to the Establishment May 4; Gentleman Cadet C S Baines, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 14.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Second Lieut L G Morrison resigns his commission May 14.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Sergt G S Aughman, from the 1st Royal Dragoons, to be second lieutenant May 14.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt E V Fox is restored to the Establishment May 7.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut G A E Denny is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 13.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut H J A Roche is antedated to March 9. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P S Banning March 14; R R G Kane, J G J Kilkelly April 1.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt R J C Thompson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army April 29: Lieut R De V King resigns his commission May 14.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss A G Airey, Miss M Clayden, Miss E Schafer, Miss D A Scott, Miss G E Stewart.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col W Y Foster, Half-pay List, to be colonel May 12. The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Abiram Gurung, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd batt 8th Goorkha Rifles Jan 1; Subadar Major Ghulam Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 22nd Derajat Mountain batty. Frontier Force Feb 1.

General Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Lieut G Warden to be lieutenant May 14; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W J Wilkins is granted the honorary rank of captain Feb 8.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—Second Lieut on probation W L C Duff is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. and Honorary Major A L Carnegie relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform March 5.

3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut D J G Burke, from 6th Worcestershire Regt to be lieutenant March 29.

3rd Dorsetshire Regt.—Second Lieut. (on probation) T H Clemson is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Welsh Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut J H P Clarson is restored to the Establishment April 2.

4th Manchester Regt.—Supernumerary Capt T M Greer is restored to the Establishment April 23, 1909.

3rd Royal Irish Rifles—Cadet J V Atkinson, from the Belfast University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps to be second lieutenant (on probation) May 14.

3rd Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders)—Capt and Honorary Major H A Mc D Williams to be major Oct 31.

3rd Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians)—Capt F F Freeman, from the Special Reserve, Royal Field Art to be captain May 14,

War Office, May 17.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Capt R Ommanney, R E, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, vice Capt C N French, the Hampshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 5.

Cavalry.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Second Lieut C F Clarke to be lieutenant April 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major L Graham to be lieutenant-colonel May 12.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major H E Pennethorne is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Major H E Marsh is restored to the Establishment April 28.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut G J W Exham to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 16.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Major R Longueville retires on retired pay. The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt G Stewart, Lieut H N Fane May 18.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Second Lieut N S Hart to be lieutenant April 6.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G E Hawes, C R U Savile Feb 21; T C de Trafford March 5.

The Royal Irish Regt—Second Lieut L K V Brown to be lieutenant March 9.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut R J B Heard to be lieutenant April 1.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major C P Scudamore, D S O, retires on retired pay May 18.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut A R MacAllan to be captain April 17. Second Lieut R D Hunter to be lieutenant April 1.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Capt T S Lambert is seconded for service on the Staff April 13.

The East Surrey Regt.—Supernumerary Capt E M W Flanagan is restored to the Establishment May 1.

The Border Regt.—Capt L E H Molyneux-Seel is seconded for service under the Foreign Office April 27.

The Hampshire Regt.—The undermentioned supernumerary capts are restored to the Establishment:—J C F Richards May 3, C N French May 5.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R J Tudway, C B, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major L R Carleton, D S O, to be lieut-col; Capt O G Lewes to be major; Supernumerary Capt A G L Pepys is restored to the Establishment May 16.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt and Brevet Major R C Chester-Master retires on retired pay May 18.

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut C D Irwin is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry April 26.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—The undermentioned lieutenants to be Captains:—A H Vivian March 24; R S Follett April 15; Second Lieut. the Hon J D Boyle to be lieutenant March 23; Second Lieut M B Selby-Smyth is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 (h), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. 1909 April 29; Gentleman Cadet R H Hopwood. from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 18.

The West India Regt.—Second Lieut E S White, to be lieutenant April 1.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants resign their commissions:—E G Anderson, E A Freeman May 18.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary majors are placed on retired pay:—E Lines May 16; C Crawley May 17. Sergt.-Major J. Clark to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant May 18.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powel, C. C. B., K. C. V. O., is placed on retirad pay. Major-General J. M. Grierson, C.V.O, C. B., C.M.G., commanding First Division, to be lieutenant-general. Col. (temporary Brigade-General.) F. Hammersley, C.B., commanding Third Infantry Brigade, to be major-general (May 7.) Colonel C. W. Carey, M.V.O., on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Major C. J. Hawker, Coldstream Guards, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed as British Staff officer with the Turkish Gendarmerie May 16. The undermentioned inspectors of Ordance machinery, first class and honorary captains Army Ordnance Department are granted the honorary rank of Major J. R Collatt E H. Robinson May 18.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Liverpool Regt.—Capt. and Honorary Major H H Hobson, from 6th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, to be major; E. B. L. Rushton to be second lieutenant on probation May 18.

4th King's Liverpool Regt.—W Stanford-Samuel to be second lieutenant on probation May 18.

3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt W P Thompson, from Fifth Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be captain May 18.

3rd Gordon Highlanders—Capt A C M Leslie resigns his commission May 18.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E R Parry, B	Mr A E Howlett, b
Capt N E H Scott, I M S B	Mr J Izzt, B
Capt W Macrae, R E, B	Mr C Croad, B
Mr G Flowers, B Cov	Mr A A Richardson, B
Mr H Spencer, GIE, B Cov	Mr A L McGavin, B
Mr C A C Streatfeild, B Cov	Mr G B Power, B
Mr J H Chase, B	Mr B K Sen, B
Mr A Davison, B	Mr S W Wadley, B
Mr M Crosse, B	Mr C W Stickland, B
Mr H d'O Darley, B	Mr C A Innes, M Cov
Mr J Copeland, B	Mr C J Weir, si Cov
Mr C W Chitty, B	Mr J S Baildo, M
Mr P B Bramley, B	Miss A M C Arnold, M
Mr W P Houston, B	Mr R F L Whitty, Bo Cov
	Mr U A Sponco, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H L Lawrence, I A, B, 2mo 5 days	Mr C E Low, CIE, B Cov, 4days
Mr F C Turner, B Cov, 7 days	Mr W D Abercrombie, B, 8 weeks 2 days
Mr F L Bassil, B, 3mo	Mr T H Wall, B, 6mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr P Williams, B	Mr T W Blackstone, M

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Espinande	6	6	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cowerkhadi and Dungri	1	1	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	6	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mabalkrmi	3	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Komatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	5
H Harbour	0	2	9
Total	20	16	95
This day last year	12	11	77

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 2nd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	193	39	6
B	154	73	4
B	106	96	8
C	75	15	3
D	82	11	1
E	98	8	0
E	42	43	4
F	37	2	1
G	37	0	0
Total	734	292	27
Total killed to date rats			1026

LORD LAMINGTON has accepted the presidentship of the Maho medan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) Asecoiation, in sucession to Lord Reay.

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way.* The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine.* This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after child-birth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway.* He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth,* as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Agents—C. B. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The Thermos Flask is one of the most amazingly useful inventions of recent years

Cold liquids poured into a Thermos Flask *remain* cold for days—though the Flask itself be kept in tropical heat—and hot liquids keep hot for twenty - four hours though you keep the Thermos in an icehouse.

THERMOS FLASK

cannot get out of order—never loses its power—requires no chemicals, methylated spirits or other expense, and lasts a lifetime. Once try a 'Thermos'—you will wonder how you ever got along without one.

The Thermos 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food) are other invaluable specialities. Your Silversmith, Jeweller, Chemist, or Store can supply you, but be sure to specify the Thermos Flask. Beware of worthless imitations.

Wholesale only—A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8, Long Lane, London, England.

CARLTON WHISKY
THE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

LALKALA Is by for The Most effective Remedy for ASTHMA HAYFEVER & CROUP.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
INDUCES REFRESHING SLEEP!
IS QUITE HARMLESS!

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in Cigarettes or Papers. Price, Re. 1-2-0 per box net.
Obtainable from:—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E. C

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

'Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 2.

The Bombay mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of 1st instant.

Consols 2 1/2 per Cent. ... ...52 1-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25·25 unchgd
Bonus 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·49—0·1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 3-4 +1-8
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 13-16+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 1-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-12 1-2 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1-2 per cent. since 2-6-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £ 325,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Load)... ... ... 95 3-4—1
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 5-8—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 5/8 — 1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3 1-4—1-2
Do. of day market loans ... 3 3-8—1-2

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions ...£49,400,000 Inc. £ 1,700,000
Public Deposits ...£23,000,000 Inc. £ 1,700,000
Other Deposits ...£37,100,000 Dec. £ 700,000
Government Securities £14,900,000 Inc. £ 1,600,000
Other Securities ...£32,400,000 Dec. £ 1,500,000
Notes and Gold ...£30,500,000 Inc. £ 1,500,000
The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, June 2.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	12,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	8,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Quiet.
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·95 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 14 5/16 unchgd

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7-51	7-44	7-15	6-75	6-54
Mid Uplands	—2	—2	—2	—3	—4
G. O. C.					

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Liverpool	6-45	6-42	6-41	6-40
	—4	—4	—4	—4

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

PIECE GOODS.

MANCHESTER, May 13.

Messrs. John Munn and Co.—The lamented death of King Edward has cast a deep gloom over the cloth market this week, and has been the subject of conversation almost to the exclusion of business matter, which for the movement took quite a secondary place. The demise of so sagacious and considerate a ruler is sincerely felt to be a serious loss to all industrial communities. The near approach of the holidays, too, has had a slightly deterrent effect upon operations, but although the large Eastern markets have not shown any special activity, a quiet undercurrent of buying has been going on. South America and the Levant have furnished a fair sprinkling of orders, and moderate lines have been placed for better makes of finishing cloths. Some Home Trade houses have also been securing supplies, probably because of possible curtailment of production and general uncertainty during the next few months. As regards prices, Lancashire enters upon its holiday with the position against buyers and looms better engaged.

Yarns.—The tone of this market continues firm and in some directions moderate lines of twist and weft made from American cotton have changed hands. The figures now quoted, however, and which are well maintained, make negotiations difficult, the turnover, though showing some improvement, still being below the average. The position as regards Egyptian spinnings is not greatly changed, prices as compared with some time ago being reduced but not sufficiently to induce users to operate to any important extent. Export bundles attract more attention than of late and transactions taken all round are more numerous. Prices are fully 1/4d. per lb. higher than last week.

NEW YORK, June 2.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York unreceived.

The United States department of agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 82 per cent. and that the area planted and to be planted is estimated at 33,196,000 acres.

LONDON, June 2.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53 3-8

,, ,, months, June-July.
,, ,, Ports, Dunkirk.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Done

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian ... ...
Months—
Buyers, etc.—No Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 32 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 36 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 57 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nearest Value
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-5 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Har Croft".

YARN.

The fall in cotton prices induced dealers to make purchases for June-July shipment and some business in 2-30, 2-40, 2-60 and 2-80 has been done.

Manchester quotations :—
2-30 Bleached 13d.
2-40 Bleached 13
2-40 Grey 13
2-60 grey 16 3-4
2-60 Bleached 18
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29
Local quotations :—
2-100 Grey ... at 1 12 9
2-100 Bleached ... ,, 1 13 6
2-80 Grey ... ,, 1 7 0
2-80 Bleached ... ,, 1 8 3
2-30 Grey ... ,, 0 11 9
2-30 Bleached ... ,, 0 13 6
2-40 Grey ... ,, 0 12 6
2-40 Bleached ... ,, 0 13 3

MERCERISED YARN.

Market is very flat and in absence of buyers prices are giving way. The stock is fast increasing.

We quote :—
Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80.
,, ,, 31d. for Bleached 2-80
,, ,, 31d. for grey 2-84
,, ,, 32d. for Bleached 2-84
Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	,,	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	,,	1 11 6
2-84	Bleached ...	,,	1 12 3
2-60	Grey ...	,,	1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	,,	1 5 6

GREY.

There is no change to report in the market but demand is very slack, stock of inferior qualities ; shirtings being heavy prices are declining. Baing the end of the season dealers are eager to sell off their holdings. G. P. Drills prices are maintained. In dhooties offers are sent without any result as Manchester prices are still too high.

We quote:—
Rallis (Original Fari) Rs. 5 9 0
Do. (Imitation Fari) No goods.
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio) ,, 5 11 0
Do. 100,000 ,, 6 5 0
Do. 4025 ,, 5 2 6
Do. 7900 ,, 5 13 0
Do. Drills Mosque ,, 7 7 0
Do. Jacoonets No. 18 ,, 3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636 ,, 3 0 3
Do. do. No. 138 ,, 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 625 No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads ,, 5 10 6
Do. No. 1566 No goods.
Forbes No. 651 ,, 5 5 6
Lyon, Shanker ,, 5 12 6
Do. No. 1575 ,, 7 5 0
Do. Bhut Chap ,, 6 8 0
Deuhurats
Do. B B ,, 7 6 0
Do. B B B ,, 8 12 6
Do. B B B B ,, 8 14 0
Do. B B B B B ,, 8 8 0
Do. P S No goods.
Bombay C No. 1500 ,, 5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730 ,, 5 6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs. ,, 5 6 0
Flemings No. 463 ,, 5 3 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen No goods.
G. P. Drills, American ,, 10 10 0

WHITE GOODS.

This month demand was very poor and if it continues longer dealers are sure to cut down prices. The decline in American futures has caused a stir in the market and buyers abstain from making any forward purchases. White dhooties offers were sent without result as prices quoted from Manchester are too stiff. A good forward business in Liepmann is reported.

We quote :—
Graham's Nainsooks 77/7777 No goods.
Do. do. ... 88/8888 Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ... A I ,, 2 7 0
Do. do. ... 199/399 ,, 2 11 6
Do. Mulls ... 9/999 ,, 3 10 0
Do. do. ... 999 ,, 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ... 2600 ,, 1 13 0
Do. do. ... 61/81 ,, 1 15 6
Do do. ... 7070/9090 ,, 2 1 6
Do. do. ... 9999 ,, 2 3 6
Do. do. ... 5300/9300 ,, 2 4 6
Do. do. ... 7/27 ,, 2 5 6
Do. do. ... 88/98 ,, 2 9 6
Do. do. ... 39620 ,, 2 14 0
Rallis Mulls ... 55 ,, 1 3 6
Do. do. ... Sun ,, 1 8 0
Do. do. ... 1170 ,, 1 8 0
Do. do. ... 1270 ,, 1 8 6
Do. do. ... 50/60 ,, 2 15 0
Do. do. ... 6/600 ,, 3 13 0
Do. do. ... 6000 ,, 4 7 6
Do. do. ... 88 ,, 3 3 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ... 3939/5959 ,, 2 12 6
Do. do. ... 3500/5500 ,, 2 0 0
Do. Mulls ... 1260 ,, 1 16 6
Do. do. ... (Jovala). ,, 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ... 4545/6767 ,, 1 15 9
Greaves do ... 8000 ,, 3 1 6
Do. Mulls ... 5060 ,, 1 9 6
Do. Nainsooks 30/50300 ,, 2 1 3
Shaw Wallace's ... Motor Car. ,, 2 0 6
Macdonald Mulls ... 64 ,, 3 8 0
Liepmanns ... 1500s. ,, 10 0 0
Horrocks Shirtings... M O ,, 12 6 0
Do. do. ... M H ,, 13 6 0
Do. do. ... E F ,, 16 8 0
Do. do. ... S O ,, 20 8 0
Do. do. ... A O ,, ...
Do. do. ... H M ,, ...
Do. do. ... G G X ,, ...
Do. do. ... O ,, ...
Do. do. ... A I ,, ...
Holland ... 40000 ,, 11 0 0
Lyon ... ... C 4000 ,, 13 10 0

BOMBAY, JUNE 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened weak at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ...1s. 3 15/16d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready 1/3 31/32
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 1/8d. 15 July
,, 5 m/s Ready 1s. 4 7/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ... 169 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 137 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 133 1-2
,, Shanghai 179 1/4
,, Japan 151
The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95-6-0 and a good business has been done and closed at Rs. 95-5-6.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward and New York also advanced 1-4.

Locally, silver opened at Rs. 72-12-0 for the first settlement. London market being advanced and private advices from home reporting the tone of the market quiet and dull, originated later on, our market remained easier and demand forward advanced gradually to Rs. 72-14-0 at the close. Demand for ready was good and about 75 packages changed hands.

The local Gold market remained dull in the absence of any up-country and local demand and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and no fluctuation has been reported.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	14	0
117 Penny	72	13	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	14	0
Second do	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. London prices remained unchanged but demand for ready and forward being more prices advanced by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. London market declined by 1 1-4. Demand being poor and sellers few prices declined by an anna.

Wheat :—Firm. London market was 1 up. There was a good enquiry and prices advanced by an anna or two.

Peppyseed, Mowrasseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, and Groundnuts :—Quiet but steady. Business was moderate. Prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 14
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 10
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 6 13
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 8
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowrseed... ...	... ,, 6 9
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 42 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	,, 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	,, 43 to 44
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 44 to 45
Do. do, Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	,,	32 to 33
Hard Red...	,,	20 to 31
Cottonseed	,,	22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd June :—

Wheat	10,418 cwts
Linseed	5,753 ,,
Rapeseed	3,292 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,294 ,,
Poppyseed...	6,794 ,,
Groundnuts..	99 ,,
Castorseed	8,015 ,,
Rice	51,864 ,,
Myrabollams...	492 ,,
Cottonseed	4,573 ,,
Mowrasseed...	29 ,,
Gram	5,078 ,,
Joowar	1,454 ,,
Maize	102 ,,

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 2nd June 1910.	Since 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	92108	1701352	2472823
Linseed	67380	1910377	1232091
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	29993	1525528	868212
Gingellyseed	9636	1833447	701751
Poppyseed	20695	251981	424309
Groundnuts	3163	587365	208939
Castorseed	27514	761996	7328840
Rice	225946	3304873	4144434
Myrabollams	23735	971242	620579
Cottonseed	92974	5514991	2079773
Mowrasseed	697	44708	85655
Gram	43824	419800	421082
Joowar	1739	225259	286036
Maize	290	74475	2450

LOCAL YARN.

There was a good enquiry for Nos. 10, 12, 16 and 20 S and market remains steady :—

We learn of the following sales :

200	Bombay Cotton No.	12s	at	7·2 1
200	Indo China	10s	,,	7·1-2 16
200	do	12s	,,	7·2
200	do	20s	,,	8·3
200	China	20s	,,	8·2 1-2
200	Moon	20s	,,	8·2 1-2
200	do	12s	,,	7·3
200	Victoria	16s	,,	7·1 2
200	do	20s	,,	8·3
300	Akola	10s	,,	6·1 2
200	Narunji	16s	,,	7·2
200	Ripon	20s	,,	7·1 2
200	Assur	10s	,,	7·1
200	Dawn	12s	,,	7·1 5 1-2
200	David	10s	,,	7·1
100	Coorla	12s	,,	7·2

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,865 to 2,867 1-2 and closed at Rs. 2,865.

Davids ...	...	...	...	383 3-4
Kohinoor	...	...	...	690
Framji Petits	...	...	...	1730
Colaba	...	...	...	1,105
Central India	...	...	...	1,695
Swadeshi	...	...	...	1,120

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	1,470
Indian Specie Bank	...	54
Bank of India ...	...	67

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	470

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 4 points down and New York also declined by 5 points. The tone of the local market was quiet and steady. Demand being moderate, there was no change in local prices. The opener was 3 to 4 points up. There being demand for the new crop prices advanced by Rs. 2. Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 289 but by evening it advanced and closed at Rs. 290.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Volkart Bros ...Barsi	...	290
200	do ...Harda	...	290
200	Gaddum and Co ....Bawgin	...	324
200	E Spinner ...Bengal	...	260
110	do ...Ujjain	...	285
100	do ...Yetmal	...	255
100	Hope mill ...Purbhani	...	295
100	R O Master ...Warora	...	293
200	H Goculdas & Co. Dhamangaum	...	250
200	Bussaa K M ...Broach		326-327
150	Presidency ...Comptah	...	320
200	W Pavri & Co ...Hinganghat	...	310
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	254
	,, Good	...	252
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	251
	,, Good	...	249
	Sind Panjab Fine	...	251
	,, Good	...	256
	Khandesh Fine	...	287
	,, Good	...	277
	Amraoti Fine	...	301
	,, Good	...	291
	Akola Khangaum Fine	...	302
	,, Good	...	281
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	302
	,, Good	...	292
	Yeotmal Fine	...	306
	,, Good	...	295
	Nagpore Fine	...	309
	,, Good	...	299
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	314
	,, Good	...	304
	Methia Fine	...	285
	,, Good	...	275
	Broach Gin Fine	...	325
	,, Good	...	319
	Sawginned Fine	...	323 May
	Coompta Ginned	...	315 ,,
	Westerns ,,	...	303 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	290 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	319 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd June :—

				Bales.
Khandeish ...	...	...	...	631 ,,
Central India...	...	...	...	127 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	...	149 ,,
Berar ...	...	...	...	90 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	...	997 ,,
Comras...	...	...	...	3,814 ,,
Dholera	...	...	...	732 ,,
Broach...	...	...	...	370 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar		...	...	92 ,,
Westerns ...	...	...	...	88 ,,
Bengals (N, W. P.)...		...	...	509 ,,
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	103 ,,
Sind ...	...	...	...	1 ,,
Persian ...	...	...	...	..... ,,
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	..... ,,
		Total ...		6,706 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 2nd June 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	354	420,890	304,287
Central India... ...	4,139	208,648	105,153
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,020	261,772	121,054
Berar	3,160	518,676	339,777
Central Provinces ...	967	291,798	151,9123
Total Comras ...	10,670	1,701,284	1,023,18
Dholl arras	10,385	218,210	174,345
Broach	5,307	297,204	188,090
Compta and Dharwar.	13,897	164,468	143,134
Westerns	3,704	26,407	26,031
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	444	406,031	270,044
Bengals (Rajputans)...	2,801	109,602	55,450
Sind	472	40,946	26,187
Persian	38	13,710	2,448
Americans	73	823	10,442
Egyptian	...	392	3,834
Other sorts	...	238	830
Total ...	46,841	2,969,820	1,924,068

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 1,000
Future Delivery Prices :—

June—July	...	7·56 + 5
July—Aug.	...	7·49 + 5
Aug.—Sept	...	7·20 + 5
Sept.—Oct.	...	6·79 + 4
Oct.—Nov.	...	6·59 + 5
Nov.—Dec.	...	6·49 + 4
Dec.—Jan.	...	6·46 + 4
Jan.—Feb.	...	6·45 + 4
Feb.—Mar.	...	6·45 + 5

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 3rd June :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	46,841	37,062	+ 9,779
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd June...	2,969,820	1,924,068	+1,045,752
Shipts for the week Europe ...	40,196	9,780	+ 30,416
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	638	11,350	— 10,712
Total ...	40,834	21,130	+ 19,704
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd June...			
Europe ...	946,258	528,736	+417,522
China ...	89,553	45,281	+ 44,272
Japan ...	749,337	538,196	+211,141
Coast Ports ...	29,907	17,980	+ 11,977
Total ...	1,810,055	1,125,143	+684,912
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	16,839	3,986	+ 12,853
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	15,657	6,268	+ 9,389

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th Apl. 1910—13,079 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 28th Feb. 1910—4,319 bales.

SUGAR.

Market—Quiet.
Ready Price—
B E B and/or similar...Rs 13 2 16 2 FBH
White Java ...Rs 12-12 12-2 15 2s. 16 7 FBH
Brown Java ...Rs 11-10 to 11-11 14 2 14 3 FBH
Mauritius ...Rs 12-2 to Rs. 12-6. ,,
China 1st quality...Rs. 13 16s. ,,
Do 2nd do ...Rs. 12-13 15 9. ,,
Sales—Nil.
Inquiry—Competitors are offering White Java for Aug to Dec shipments at 14-1 and Brown Java for the same shipment at 12-7.
Purchases—
Messrs. Ralli Bros have bought Ready Mauritius sugar for Trashipment to England.
Arrivals.—Nil.
Stocks :—
Java estimated at bags 7,000
Austrian estimated at bags a very small quantity.
Mauritius estimated at bags 2,25,000

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13	13-8
Do. Standard ,, ...	12	12-8

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4 × 4	lbs.	21	
		28	Rs. 51 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 54 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 45 0
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 41 4
Spelter S M ...		...	
M M ...		...	,, 18 4
J ...		...	
G ...		...	
Georgshutte		...	,, 23 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			,, 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16	10, 12	,, 47 0

OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,206
Rates of exchange and Opium in China

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,205
Exchange for Hongkong	132 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	178 1-4

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-5-0

AT RANGOON.

June Mill ... ... 285 to 305.
July Mill ... ... 291 to 312.
Aug-Sept-Oct ... ... 301 to 323.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, June 2.

GOLD. Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rr.
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
23 Boxes ...	15,59,040	...	...
5 do ...	3,84,000	...	...
2 do ...	...	93,750	...
4 do ...	3,07,200	...	...
1 do ...	38,400	...	...
2 do ...	1,59,600	...	...
2 do ...	57,600	45,000	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India.	Himalaya	London
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
International Banking Corp	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	36	40,546
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	43	49,971

EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Discussing the position of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., the "Insurance Observer" says :—When in the course of his duties the insurance journalist is called upon to offer an opinion as to the progress made by the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld., there are two facts which ought not to be disregarded. The office is still little more than a baby in years having been founded in the year 1897, and, secondly, it had only just made a fair start when plague re-appeared in British India in an epidemic form. As during the last ten years the pestilence has continued to be epidemic—it is always endemic in the Presidency of Bombay—a most uphill task has had to be fought and the success which has been achieved reflects, we may say, the utmost credit on the directors, Mr. E. F. Allum, the general manager, and the staff by which they are assisted. Under the conditions which existed it must at times have been extremely difficult to avoid the acceptance of undesirable lives, but the company, as its accounts show, has almost escaped the effect of the pestilence and is now established on a solid foundation. Almost imperceptibly the "Empire of India" has attained a position of considerable importance, and it has ceased to be a small office. Rupees are far from being the equivalent of pounds sterling, but even when converted into English money a total of Rs. 37,12,497—the present amount of the assets—is not inconsiderable. In actual funds the company now possesses Rs. 36,87,941—namely, capital, Rs. 51,500 ; life assurance fund, Rs. 33,98,096 ; guarantee assurance fund, Rs. 91,251 ; shareholders' bonus fund, Rs. 5,972 ; reserve fund, Rs. 39,469; and investment reserve fund, Rs. 1,04,653. The income of the company has also attained to considerable dimensions. Premiums in the life department produced Rs 11,41,827 last year and interest Rs. 1,10,996; while fidelity guarantee premiums yielded a further sum of Rs. 29,974, and interest on the guarantee assurance fund Rs. 5,491. These are fairly considerable totals and suggest that in the course of time the Empire of India will become a really great life office. It was certainly making splendid progress in the period which closed on February 28 last as the life assurance fund increased by Rs. 7,25,890 to its present total. In no previous year had resources been gained at anything like the same rate, and the improvement seems to have been due to three causes—moderate expenditure, light mortality, and an enlarged new business. No fewer than 3,293 policies for Rs. 50,23,940 were completed during the year and the new premiums amounted to Rs. 2,62,276 inclusive of Rs. 3,394 derived from single payment. As the total number of policies in force has risen to 13,586 and the total net amount assured to Rs. 2,11,83,301, it is fairly safe to conclude that last year the company was not troubled as much as formerly by a necessity to replace policies that were allowed to lapse. In the matter of claims the "Empire of India" escaped, as said, very lightly. Only 120 of the assured died during the twelve months, and the amount paid out was only Rs. 1,90,750, after re-assurances had been taken credit for. Expenses, however, absorbed a fairly considerable sum—Rs. 2,65,982, but the ratio to the premium income was no more than 23-2 per cent, and it will further be noticed that the amount in question hardly exceeded the total sum received in new premiums. In this respect the Bombay office under review has all along been specially well managed. A glance at the new business returns shows that the policies issued are for a small average amount, a misfortune which naturally adds to the cost of procuration, and extra expenditure has also had to be incurred in order to wait as far as possible the dangers inherent to life assurances in a pestilence ridden country. But in no single year that we can remember have the outlays been of a nature to call for remark except indeed, in the way of praise.

COTTON SPINNING IN INDIA.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1910, and in the twelve months, April 1909 to March 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1907-8 and 1908 9. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896) :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of March. 1908	1909	1910
British India			
Bombay	37674215	46505059	35281856
Madras	3871995	3448021	3465321
Bengal	2709783	2522521	2156440
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3173263	3861638	3387354
Punjab	1944289	1141444	1695267
Central Provinces and Berar...	2031068	2765895	2231372
Total	50334720	54548479	48577711
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sangaon, Bhavnagar, (1) Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, a Kirkengarh Ujjain and Pondicherry...(b)	2112864	2291081	2791321
Grand Total ...	52447584	56739560	51370032

a Mill closed since October 1909.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represent the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece goods.

		Month of March. 1908	1909	1910
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	11141572	12972201	13572081

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 20.

ROYAL TOMBS.

Only one other Edward has been buried at Windsor—the fourth of that name as different from our late King as can be imagined. They were both talented, but it is instructive to notice how they employed those talents. Edward IV., a fine invencible soldier, used his gift to plunge the country into civil war, to fight his way over the bodies of his fellow-countrymen to the throne, only to use the royal power for his own selfish and petty purposes. Whereas Edward VII.—but every one can complete the sentences for himself. Almost all the other Edwards have been buried in the Abbey—Edward the confessor, Edward I., Edward III., and the two ill-fated boys who bore that name. Windsor is for the women, the cemetery of our Kings. Winchester, which first held that position, and keeps the remains of our Anglo-Saxon rulers, gradually lost its importance, and after in conquest only one King, William II., was buried there the nearest large town to the scene of the accident. After Winchester, Westminister became the chosen burial-ground of our Kings and continue to be so till the House of Hanover had been on the throne a hundred years. Then George III., who had built the large royal vaults beneath the chapel, was there laid to rest, as were his two immediate successors. Queen Victoria lies but a little way off. The remains of Henry VIII. and Charles I. are placed there, beneath the shadow of the Conqueror's Castle.

LADY DAYS AND COMETS.

There is a good deal of weak-kneed superstition going about just now relative to the King's death. People who would not have dared to attribute any malign influence to Halley's comet from fear of being thought fools, people who openly laugh at Russians, Turks, Hungarians, and Orientals for anticipating disaster from the periodical advent of a heavenly body, repeat with some gravity the old saying that something always happens when Good Friday and Lady Day coincide. If anything, the latter superstition is even more foolish than the first. The influence of the comet can conceivably be bolstered up by the coincidences of the fall of Jerusalem and the death of Attila, the great conqueror of Rome, but the Lady Day idea has got nothing to show for itself. The three occasions last century on which this unspeakably terrible portent showed itself were 1841,1853, and 1864, none of them years of any remarkable, still less any terrible, events. The one ghastly feature of the reign, the massacre of the Indian Mutiny, was, it will be observed, carefully avoided by the demons who pulled the strings. But this is an age which loves to keep its judgment in suspense, a hypertolerant age which hates to be too definite. So, foolish as these superstitions may be, they flabbily retain their hold like the seaweed which slackly waves to and fro under the changing tide. The one really interesting thing—portent, if you will—about the comet is the reported transmulation of its elements, of its cyanogen into sodium. This is enough, if true, to make even Sir William Ramsay's hair stand on end.

A JAPANESE DISCLAIMER.

The editor of the "London Shimpo," a European journal in Japanese chiefly devoted to engineering and industrial problems, wishes it to be plainly understood that the opening of the Japan-British Exhibition lately "in the height of the national mourning" was not in accordance with any demand but forward by his fellow-countrymen. If it had been left to them or to the Japanese Government, the opening would certainly not have taken place. As a matter of fact, the arrangements were in the hands of a company, which took the precaution of ascertaining the wishes of King George on the subject, and the Royal wish was that the opening ceremony should proceed. This decision was, of course, prompted by that consideration for his subjects of which King George has already given charming proof. The Japanese nation may rest assured that Great Britain fully appreciates their heartfelt sympathy with an allied nation in the hour of its mourning for the great King under whose auspices that alliance was consummated in the second year of his reign, and that this disclaimer, embodying so much of the delicate charm of that fair Eastern land and its people, only enhances our regard for their tact and friendliness.

THE ACCOMMODATING COMET.

Halley's comet, small and insignificant though it may be to the naked eye of the half-clad shiverer who chooses to survey it at some unspeakable hour in the early morning, furnishes a plentiful supply of speculation. The latest discorner of its merits is the French astronomer M. Flammarison, who a few weeks ago held out well-defined hopes that something might happen when the wanderer came nearer our earth. Either the cyanogen in its tail might destroy us all at a blow or the other gases might act in such a way as to throw us all into hysterical laughter that would prove too much for our constitutions. His hopes and fears were, it is true, discounted by our own astronomers. Professor Turner, for example, pointed out, we seem to remember, that that formidable tail now waving in the eastern sky is so excessively unsubstantial that it bears the same relation to our air that our air does to lead. The French astronomer now caps this assurance by stating that our atmosphere will pass through the tail like a cannon-ball through a mist. Yet further comfort reaches us from Arizona, where Professor Lowell, of Martian fame, has discovered that the dreaded cyanogen gas has retreated from the tail of the comet to the head. A fellow-citizen of M. Flammarion adds that sodium has made its appearance in the body of our gigantic but intangible visitor, and sodium, of course, we could regard with some equanimity, even if it did come into contact with our atmosphere. Altogether, everything combines to show that this fearful apparition, dreaded by Turks, Bengalis, Chinese, Russians and ignoramuses is turning out, like Bottom's lion, as gentle as any sucking dove.

CONTROLLING THOSE ABOVE US.

The International Conference which is to meet in Paris to settle the rules of the air will include representatives of Great Britain, who have been consulating the leading exponents of the science as to its most immediate wants. Legislation should have its eye on the future, but when that future is likely to be one of rapid development, on the immediate future, only. There are several simple and obvious points on which legislation is needed. In the first place, rules of the air, corresponding to rules of the road, should be drawn up for the not very unlikely contingency of two airships getting in one another's way. Flying over towns, again, is a danger to the public as well as to the aeronaut, at any rate under the present average of proficiency. Certain prescribed routes should be mapped out between certain recognised places for embarkation and disembarkation, and descent elsewhere, save in case of emergency, be regarded as trespass. Smuggling is not, at present, so great a menace to our island kingdom as to the other nations of the Continent, who may be left to look after their own interests at the Conference. There can be few who still refuse to acknowledge that aviation is within and ace of being a practical means of passage and the summer months will probably bring developments for which these rules will not be more than adequate.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (1st Powder) form.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

Dioxogen
THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

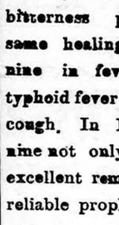
Send for a FREE Trial Bottle

The Oakland Chemical Company of New York will send a free 2oz. bottle of DIOXOGEN upon receipt of postal request, mentioning this store.

DIOXOGEN is the best kind of Health Insurance for every member of the family. Send for the complimentary bottle and try DIOXOGEN

As a Mouth Wash — For Burns and Scalds, For Boils, Abscesses, Etc.
As a Gargle — For Ivy Poisoning
As a Nasal Douche — For Ear Ache
For Nose Bleed — For "Pink Eye," Styes Etc.
For Wounds and Cuts — After Shaving
For the Complexion
For Pimples, Blackheads, Etc.
For Chapped Hands and Face
For Sunburn
For Body Odors
For Manicuring
For Mosquito and Insect Bites
For Bee Stings
To Remove Bandages that Stick

Full directions for each use will accompany the trial bottle. Be sure and mention this store and send the postal request today.



TOMSON & CO., Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Agents :—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, Bombay, No. 2.

"LU-LU"

EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists, Oppt The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.

Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £2-10-0 each a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London England.

THE House for Reliable EYEWORK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR, OCULISTS & OPTICIANS (EST. 1890.)

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three London Eye Hospitals and holds First Class Credentials.

Do not be misled, as there is no other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of Dastoor in Bombay.

Best Credentials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of Medical Profession, and other high personages The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Kensington (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

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S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

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S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

"allowed on any cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, stating nearest postage, for Free Art Catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 333 LIVERPOOL.

Crystal Face Case.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.

FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

Although reduced in price since then the quality has been considerably improved, in fact our "Campaign" watch of 1909 would be absolutely ashamed of its prototype of even the last decade.

QUALITY—IMPROVED
PRICE — REDUCED } SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

½ Hunting Case.

NOT ONLY does our name appear on the dial of these watches but the word "Campaign" is on every movement.

Hunting Case.

PRICES:

SOLID NICKEL CASE.
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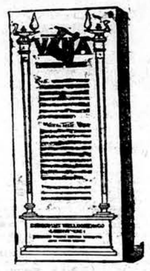

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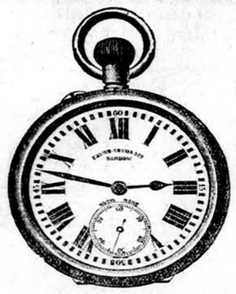

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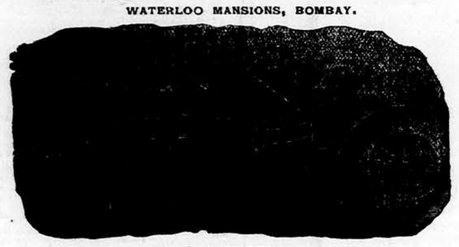

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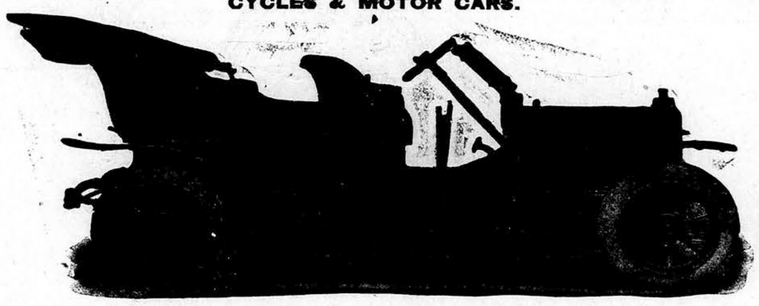

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,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
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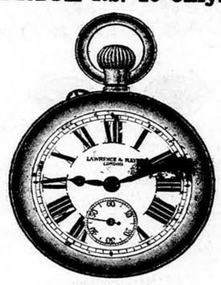

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is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Re. 2 extra.

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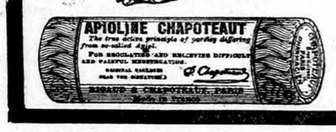

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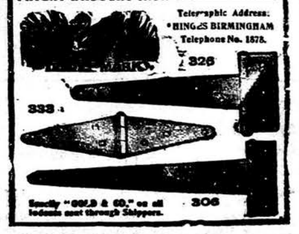

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